INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
15

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX. NO. 271 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1930.
16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

Purshottamdas Knocks Bottom Out Of Benthall's Arguments.

NO CASE FOR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

Pleads For Not Allowing Communism To Take Root In India

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED TO TUESDAY.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee adjourned till November 24 when Commerce debate and also Finance is expected to conclude.

Reports on these subjects will have to be prepared and considered by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and also reports on Defence and External Relations. It is assumed that the plenary session will not be held until the Federal Structure Sub-Committee has completed its work.

Mahatma Gandhi spoke in the afternoon.—

With a sign of relief all those concerned were gratified this morning at the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee that the Government had given the attempts to put an end to the discussion of vital matters that deeply concern India.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas took the fullest opportunity during his 45 minutes' speech to thrash out thoroughly and without any reserve or modesty the Indian point of view on the question of the complete grant of fiscal autonomy.

At the end of his speech when I interviewed a few delegates they had no hesitation in saying that apprehending such a speech from Bombay's Commercial magnate, bureaucrats were not eager to have him on the Conference.

In an impassioned speech, the Bombay Knight went on giving hard and harder knocks to the arguments raised by Mr. Benthall who claimed preferential treatment for the European Commercial Community. Sir Purshottamdas revealed the secret of the British fears twice as he read private circulars of Corporators and other concerns which had the desired effect on even men like Lord Reading. His was not a speech addressed merely to the British Government who carry on the behests of city men it was a direct challenge at the doors of the City men themselves who, in their present career of frenzied finance, were eager to obtain security in India.

He referred to the election campaign of the Tory Party which was responsible for appealing to the electorate on sentimental grounds and as he read the fatwa of the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool, Lord Reading had to plead that it was part of the thing they always felt from big traders as against small ones. But Sir Purshottamdas would not be deceived so easily. He wanted to know why there should be so much distrust of Indian people. He made a direct reference to the present slogan: "By British Goods" and called upon his colleagues to answer why that slogan when used by Indians in support of Indian goods was nauseating to their fellow-country men in India. Sir Purshottamdas told Mr. Benthall that he was trading on dangerous grounds while quoting the minute of dissent of the Indian member of the Fiscal Commission because every word of that minute had the unanimous support of the Indian community and that in asking for protection or discrimination the Britishers were unreasonable because "I feel that whilst we appreciate reciprocity which will be available to us and which is even available to us even to-day, there is nothing in it which affords any sort of advantage which can attract the Indian section. He added: "Mr. Benthall says that we are equal partners in the Commonwealth of Nations and ask us to avoid risks of discrimination and bitterness. In fact he asks us to come into equal partnership where, if I may use a colloquial phrase, 'what is mine is mine own, and what is thine is ours jointly'. It is a partnership in the Commonwealth which has no precedent or parallel. It will put a break on the economic advancement of India and impose irredeemable mortgage on the economic resources of the country and render all improvements in the political status as is envisages by this Conference completely nugatory. My appeal to you is, 'trust the Legislature and rely on the powers vested in the Governor-General in the ordinary course' You should trust the theory that money knows no artificial boundaries and that greater co-operation between Indians and Britishers is bound to come about with the solution of the political problem. There is no distrust of external capital *per se.*"

Concluding Sir Purshottamdas assured Britain: "I look forward to greater co-operation between Indians and Britishers when we know we are free to manage our own affairs. I warn Britishers that the question should be settled now without any further chance of embitterment and distrust. If England wishes the solution of this question, and I do not doubt it, you will be able to solve it now and immediately. What further factors hereafter can simplify the solution? Further investigation and delay must mean impoverishment and set-backs and what more fertile soil for Commission and for undesirable tendencies in general can there be than poverty and increased poverty hereafter of the Indian masses. I feel that if this question is settled without delay Indians will feel grateful and the two countries will be drawn nearer and nearer and no further safeguards or shackles may be necessary."

(For Full Debate See Page 5.)

BAREILLY COMMISSIONER'S APOLOGY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Mr. Hobart, Commissioner of Bareilly, has apologised in connection with the remarks regarding Mr. Justice Kendall. The Chief Justice has accepted the apology and ordered the offending passage to be delted from the order.—A.P.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST NAWJAWAN SABHA SECRETARY

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Mangaldas, General Secretary, Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Lahore has been ordered by Mr. Thakur Vikramsingh, Magistrate, to furnish two sureties of Rs. 4,000 each or to undergo one years' simple imprisonment under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code on the charge of having delivered some seditious speeches. It is understood that arrangements are being made to furnish sureties.—A.P.

To-day's Conference At Viceregal Lodge.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

There will be a Conference at the Viceroy's House to-morrow morning, between Party Leaders and the Viceroy and Government spokesmen at which the Finance Bill will be discussed.

Thereafter the Viceroy will hold an Executive Council Meeting and various Assembly parties will hold meetings to hear the result of the Conference from leaders who will participate on their behalf before deciding what attitude to take up.

The Nationalist Party which constitutes the Opposition in the Assembly has selected Sir Hari Singh Gour and Messrs. Chetty, B. Das, Harbilas Sarda and A. N. Dutt as their spokesmen at the Viceregal Conference.—A.P.

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN IN ALLAHABAD.

Congress Instructions. To Kissans.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The following resolution has been passed by the Allahabad District Congress Committee:—"This Meeting, after having accepted the advice of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee and after having reconsidered the decision of November 15 of the Committee resolves to withhold rent and revenue payment while negotiations are pending with the Government, and calls upon agriculturists of the Districts to do so, and for the future, to await the orders of the District Congress Committee in this connection."

Printed instructions are accordingly being issued to peasants. Mr. Persottam Das, Tandon, President of the District Congress Committee, has left on a tour of the province and will return on the 24th inst. in time to attend the Peasants' Conference.—A.P.

MONOPLANE FOR VICEROY'S USE.

Nevill Vintcent To Be Pilot.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Flying Officer Nevill Vintcent, Royal Air Force Reserve of officers, is leaving for India to-day, in "Avro Ten" monoplane for use of Lord Lord Willingdon on latter's official journeys, according to the "Daily Telegraph." Mr. Vintcent who has much experience of flying in India and Iraq will be the Viceroy's personal pilot.

"Avro Ten" is a eight-seater cabin plane.—Reuter's Special.

RED SHIRTS ACQUITTED.

"Police Plot To Nip Movement In Bud."

DEFENCE PLEA IN PESHAWAR APPEAL CASE

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

Khan Bahadur Saadudin, Additional Judicial Commissioner, accepted to-day the appeals of eight Red Shirts and quashing their convictions, ordered their release. The appeals of twelve were rejected.

The prosecution alleged that on the night of the 30th May, a police constable patrolling Azza Khel village caught one Nasir, armed with a bandmade pistol and six cartridges. Nasir was released on bail, the pistol and cartridges remaining with the policeman, who stayed there the night. Next morning a party of Red Shirts of the village went to the policeman and demanded the return of the seized arms. On the latter's refusal they attacked the police party and forcibly dispossessed them of the arms. The policemen, who were outnumbered received injuries. Some accused also tried to snatch a Government rifle from one of the prosecution witnesses who was present on the scene, but in vain.

The defence, pleading not guilty, characterised the prosecution story as a police plot to nip the Red Shirt movement by implicating all those suspected to be Red Shirts.—A.P.

M. N. ROY'S TRIAL.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 19.

At the resumed hearing of the trial of Mr. M. N. Roy to-day Mr. Moti Shah, Assistant Jailor, Peshawar, proved Mr. Usmani's handwriting. He said that Mr. Usmani wrote letters in his presence.

Sir Cecil Kaye, ex-Director of Central Intelligence, Government of India, who was next examined proved the interception of letters, pamphlets and newspapers under the Sea Customs Act. Sir Cecil's examination will be continued at the next hearing.—A.P.

FREE PASSAGES TO INDIA TO GOVT. SERVANTS?

Move To Encourage British Shipping.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The question of making free passages to Government servants to India conditional upon their travelling in British ships is raised by the "Morning Posts" Diplomatic correspondent who says that it is felt in many quarters that when every effort is being made to keep British money in British enterprises, Government servants receiving free passages to and from India should not be allowed to take advantage of cheaper facilities afforded by foreign lines.—Reuter.

TORY GAME OF MUD SLINGING AT MAHATMA GOES ON.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

From time to time deliberate attempts are made in interested quarters to misrepresent the attitude of the Congress delegate at the Conference. Having failed last week successfully to use the stunt that Mahatma Gandhi had accepted Provincial Autonomy without Central Responsibility, busy bodies in political circles are responsible this week in circularising the story that Gandhiji told the Premier he was not anxious for the Princes to come in the Federation and that he was prepared to leave the Muslim and minority questions to the decision of a Commission. It is also represented that Gandhiji urged General Smuts to intervene in the communal issue.

GEN. SMUTS' VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE.

I have it on the best authority that there is no foundation in the story of the Gandhi-Premier conversation, nor did the Mahatma ask for Gen. Smuts' assistance. The South African leader's initiative rests entirely on himself as he is anxious to convert the Tory "bosses" to take a broader view of the Indian problem.

BRITISH TROOPS TO REMAIN IN KASHMIR.

No Early Withdrawal Contemplated.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

With reference to the report that troops in Kashmir are to be returned to British India as soon as possible enquiries in well-informed circles show that there is no intention of removing any troops from Jammu area.

As regards the statement that a detachment station at Mirpur will be withdrawn in a few days, it is understood that a portion of the battalion will be removed only to Jhelum and that too, as a matter of convenience.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

A Government of India communique refers to the press report that it is intended to withdraw British Troops from Kashmir in the near future and states that the facts are as follows:—"Owing to difficulty of maintaining a whole battalion of British troops at Mirpur and also a general improvement of conditions in that area, it has been decided to withdraw within the next few days a portion of the battalion to Jhelum, leaving only one company at Mirpur. The portion of the battalion moving to Jhelum will remain there and will be available to proceed at once to Mirpur should necessity arise and can reach that place within three hours. There is no intention at present of withdrawing any British troops from Jammu area."—A.P.

NASIK SATYAGRAHA STALEMATE.

NASIK, Nov. 18.

Everything is quiet near the locality where the Kalaram temple is situated but stalemate continues, the "untouchables" patrolling the precincts by ones and twos and the "pujaris" refusing to open the doors of the temple.

The door of the "Pujari's" house adjoining the temple is, however, opened now and then to admit worshippers in small numbers. This occurs chiefly in the morning at the time of the 'Kakad Arti' ceremony which some worshippers feel they cannot miss.

The Sanatanists are holding meetings in private to discuss the situation but have so far not decided upon any particular line of action, except assuming an attitude of "Wait and See."

The "Untouchables" still maintain a temporary camp near the temple and the police precautions are still in force.

The trial of the second batch of untouchables for causing a riot was finished yesterday and judgment will probably be delivered to-morrow.—A.P.

"UNTOUCHABLES" SENTENCED AT NASIK.

NASIK, Nov. 19.

Judgment in the cases against 41 untouchables, some charged with criminal trespass and others with causing a riot at the Kalaram Temple, was delivered today. They were all sentenced to two months' rigorous impsisonment each, and four were bound over to keep the peace till January next. A large number of "untouchables" were present in the court.

The situation at the temple is quiet.—A.P.

Lahore.—The Punjab Government have so far released 636 Ahrar prisoners convicted under the State Ordinance on their giving an undertaking that they would, in future, refrain from joining any Assembly or Jatha with a view to entering the territory of the Kashmir State.—A.P.

RED GUARDS ON THE MARCH.

Japan's "Friendly Warning" To The Soviet.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN LAST ENCOUNTER.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Tokio.—The Japanese objective entering Tsitsihar is stated to be to disrupt the concentration of the Chinese troops threatening the Japanese guardian the Nonni River Bridge.

According to the latest press despatches the Japanese troops occupied strategic points in the vicinity last night, but owing to the activity of the Chinese troops within the City, they entered it this morning, completing the occupation at noon.

HARBIN DIST. DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

A Rengo Agency despatch from Harbin reports that Chang Chiaul, the Governor of Harbin District, who is friendly to Japan, as declared independence of Heilung-king province and proclaimed himself Governor, and is purposing entering Tsitsihar with his own troops to take over administration.

YESTERDAY'S CARNIAGE.

Yesterday battle is reported to have resulted in 300 Japanese casualties and about 3,000 Chinese casualties. The Japanese troops used light tanks, superior artillery and aeroplanes. The Chinese are reported to be holding advance defence the main defence line east socob of Eastern Railway.

Meantime the situation in North Manchuria is quiet, while there are rumours of movements of the Red Guards from Vladivostock to Chientao.

FRIENDLY WARNING TO SOVIET.

The Japanese Government have instructed their Ambassador at Moscow to convey "friendly warning" to the Soviet Government of the danger of serious complications if the Soviet Government despatch troops North Manchuria and simultaneously to reassure the Soviet Government that last night's operations have not caused damage to the Chinese Eastern Railway (which is under joint Sind-Russian control).

FUTILE ATTEMPTS OF MONARCHISTS.

The latest news indicated the collapse of plan to proclaim Hsuantung as Emperor of Mukden, while the Japanese authorities have ordered a number of persons including the Chinese monarchist leader Prince Kung to leave Mukden "for the present."—Reuter.

(Earlier news on page 8).

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi said that it was impossible to commit the Congress, much less the future Government of India, to a sweeping resolution of the character of the formula adopted in the last session providing for no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community and Indian born subjects. He expected that the future Government would be constantly obliged to discriminate in favour of the famishing Indians against those who blended riches with other privileges. But having said that, he associated himself completely with the British merchants and European houses in their legitimate demands that there should be no racial discrimination. He proposed the formula for which he had fought in South Africa, "No disqualification not suffered by an Indian born citizen of the State should be imposed on any persons lawfully residing or entering India merely on the ground of race, colour or religion.—Reuter.

IRISH SWEEPSTAKE.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 19.

"Help", Six, Colaba Causeway Hare Street, Calcutta.

B.B.U. 56167 "Lisus" Fourteen Bombay.

B.B.R. 27034 Balashira Kalighat Post Office, South Sylhet, Assam.

"Virgo" Viceroy's House, New Delhi.

B.C.V. 58537, Krishna, 101, India Limited, Eighteen Strand Road Calcutta.—Reuter.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 19.

The closing cross-rate London on New York was 3.76.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 19.

Previous Closing Rate	6.32
To-day's Opening Rate	6.26
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	6.28
Difference	—.04

Broach Expectation A/M Rs. 180

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Previous Closing Rate	4.54
To-day's Opening Rate	4.51
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.51
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 19.

Silver Ready	18-1/16 unchanged.
Silver Forward	18-1/16
Higher	1/8

Market:—Quiet. China bought forward.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

1st settlement	56	13	0
2nd settlement	55	4	0
3rd settlement	26	7	0

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A

WANTED—An experienced, English knowing CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who can competently look after accounts. Salary between 60 and 75 as per qualifications. Only experienced persons need apply to Post Box 928, Bombay.
A R6236

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi
A R5862

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(1)

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P R6232

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B R6244

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1932 and should be sent in to the Registrar in the prescribed forms so as to reach him not later than Wednesday, the 2nd December, 1931. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE 2nd December, 1931 WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar. There are two kinds of the form of application, viz., (A) for the Matriculation Examination, and (B) for Examinations other than Matriculation. Candidates should state in their requisitions for forms whether they desire to be supplied with a form of application in regard to the Matriculation Examination or for Examinations other than the Matriculation or for both.

3. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT AS EXAMINER.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th November, 1931.
3396

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA ABDULABHOY MAHOMEDALI KERA, the Vendor herein has contracted to sell the under-mentioned Foras Free-hold land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien or easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Free-hold tenure situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, (formerly known as Glider Street), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (434) four hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 370, New No. A & B/13685, Old Survey No. 172 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2A and 2B/6990 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Municipal E Ward Nos. 2701-2702 and Street Nos. 45-47 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and South by the property of Sadaluxmi, daughter of Narotamdas Vithaldas, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Awabai Framji Petit and on or towards the West by the Lamington Road.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1931.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3933

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A Pretty Secretary in Love with her boss, marries a weak play-boy, and tries to remain true to him.

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Two women want him—one for his money, one for his love.
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Public Notices.

THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 1st Dividend at Rupees Three per Share (6 p.c.), free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th September, 1931, will be paid on and after the 1st December 1931, at the Registered Office of the Company, 12/14, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours 12 noon and 3.30 p.m. (except on Saturday when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 9th November, 1931. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders as usual at their Registered address.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BRADY & CO., Ltd.
JOSEPH KAY,
Managing Director.
Managers.
3834

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SLEEPERS TENDER NOTICE.

MORVI RAILWAY INVITES TENDERS for supply of 70,000 (Seventy thousand), HALF ROUND SLEEPERS, of the best Samtal Jodka Teak or Nepal Sal of the standard Meter Gauge dimensions of not less than 6' x 9" x 4½", to be delivered by the end of April, 1932, certain, delivery to commence from February 1932, at the rate of 20,000 to 25,000 sleepers per month. Tenders should reach the STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi, not later than Wednesday, the 9th December, 1931 with Rs. 300 as earnest money.

Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi. Dated, 13th November, 1931.
3920

Auction Sales.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by, Public Auction at No. 15, Carmichael Road, off Peddar Road, very valuable and specially made artistic furniture by Devjee Canjee such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield drawing-room suites, silver cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, one complete suite of white enamelled children's furniture, carpets, glass, China and platedware, "Frigidaire," etc.

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Tokushima Maru	5974	18 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13 Dec
x Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Nov	13 Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	14 Dec.	30 Dec.

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Shinyo Maru	22000	22 Dec.	29 Dec.

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ALWAYS ASK FOR INDO-BALM RELIEVES ALL ASHES

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION CONCEDED?

Gandhiji On Govt.'s New Scheme Of Immediate Grant Of Provincial Autonomy.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Some important light is thrown on what is happening in London by private despatches received from those behind the scene.

It seems that conversations between Gandhiji, the Premier and Mr. Baldwin led to a considerable measure of agreement being reached between them and that Gandhiji, even though not prepared to commit himself to the scheme thus evolved, found in it some justification for non-resumption of active hostilities immediately. But trouble has arisen over the dissent in the Cabinet and the attitude of extreme Conservatives.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The plan, it seems, was to bring into being immediately Provincial Autonomy and to work out the Central scheme, federal or otherwise, on the basis of certain fundamental principles to be agreed upon in respect of Army, Financial and Foreign Affairs. This scheme made appeal to Gandhiji, inasmuch as, it conceded principle of Self-Determination so that it would be a constituent Assembly consisting of elected members of provincial councils which would determine the constitution of India and not British Parliament, while it seemed to the British Premier to ensure the workability of a plan which threw responsibility on Indian shoulders and what is more important to him, it ensured peaceful conditions in India at a time when even a slight revival of the Indian boycott would upset the delicate balance of trade England was trying to weave round her fiscal life.

CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDE.

The unfortunate development over the Conservative attitude has been responsible for delay in the official announcement and the desire of Government to have the views on various questions not so far discussed by the Federal Structure Committee is aimed at giving the British Cabinet time to get over its own differences and see if any plan could be devised which would meet the situation. In any case, according to these despatches, Gandhiji expects to return to India having given his best advice to those in authority and without in any way committing the Congress to the acceptance of the scheme which the Premier will unfold to the Plenary session.

Gandhiji will come and submit the scheme to the Congress and let it give its verdict.

LAHORE "DAILY HERALD"

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer To Edit.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

It is understood Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly assumes shortly after close of the special session of the Assembly, editorship of the "Daily Herald", Lahore which has been taken over temporarily by Mr. Kanshiram Khosla, proprietor after Mr. Horniman left the editorship of the paper.

Enhanced Freight Will Crush Industries

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has sent the following telegram to the Railway Board, New Delhi:—

"The Committee of this Association is surprised to hear that Government is considering fifteen per cent. increase in long distant freight. Enhanced freight will crush Indian industries which are already suffering from the effects of the depression.—A. P.

LALAJI'S ANNIVERSARY AT KALYAN.

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library Kalyan the 3rd death anniversary of the late Lala Lajpatrai, was celebrated by the Andhras of Kalyan at a meeting held in Kale's Wada on Tuesday last with Syt. Chelluri Venkateshwarlu in the chair. Mr. N. M. Rao spoke on the life of Lalaji.

The president in his concluding speech said that one of the aims of the late leader was to remove the untouchability and exhorted the audience present there to accomplish this not merely by speeches but by actions.

NOT A NATION OF COWARDS.

Continued from page 4.)

But India cannot reconcile herself in any shape or form to any policy of exploitation and, speaking for myself, I may say that if ever the Congress should adopt an imperial policy I should sever my connection with the Congress.

"But would not the Congress be satisfied with a status equal to South Africa or Canada, for the time being at any rate? I see the danger of saying "Yes". If you visualise a higher or superior status towards which we have then to work I should say "no". But if it is a status beyond which we have not to aspire, I should say "yes". It should be a status which the ordinary man in the street should understand to be a radically different status from the present. I would, therefore, not accept a transition period during which we may have to be satisfied with a lower status. The Congress will not be satisfied with a state lower than the best.

COMPLETE CONTROL OF ARMY

"But what about the Princes? They do not want independence? I know they don't, and they cannot as they are the mouth-piece of British Government. But there are others too who think that they cannot live except under the protection of British arms. For me, I cannot accept anything short of a complete control of the army. If all other leaders of the land were to accept a compromise on the army question, I would say I would rather stay out, but would not resist it and make a call to the people to suffer. If there were such a large step taken which would ultimately and quickly lead to the final thing I would tolerate it, though I would not endorse it.

"But, if you say the British units will never serve unter the national Government, it would mean to me a fatal objection to any connection with Great Britain. We do not want, we cannot possibly tolerate, an army of occupation. No scheme of Indianisation can serve any useful purpose inasmuch as until the last moment the command will be British, and the same doubts about our capacity to take over charge will be expressed as are expressed to-day. The real responsible Government can come when Britishers begin to trust India and her ability. Chaos can be got over only when Britain has a living conviction that it has done wrong to India and should now, by way of undoing the wrong, keep British troops at the disposal of Indian ministers.

Your are afraid that British soldiers may be cut to pieces under the foolish orders of Indian ministers. Well, I ask you not to forget that during the Boer War there came a time when British generals were described in England as asses and British soldiers as heroes. If British Generals erred, Indian ministers too may err. The Indian ministers would certainly discuss everything with the Commander-in-Chief and other military experts, but the final authority and responsibility will certainly have to be the ministers'. "Let the Commander-in-Chief then resign or obey."

PRICE OF LIBERTY.

"The idea of my paying for freedom by blood startles you. Well, I who claim to know the conditions of India through and through know that India is dying by inches. The land revenue exactions mean morsels forcibly taken out of the peasants' children. It is an indescribable agony through which the peasant is passing. In order to put that condition right, a transition stage is not the remedy. Do the British Government understand transition as I mean? Would they keep the British soldiers to help us, that is, only in our interests? If so, we would have them and pay them according to our means. But, if the position honestly held is that we are incapable, and the control should not be relaxed, then, if God wills it, we must go through the purgatory.

I have not talked of rivers of other people's blood flowing, for I know that the party of violence is dying out. But I have talked of Ganges full of our own blood—a pure voluntary act of self-immolation to face the situation. It would be good for India to go through that purgatory if it must.

Personally, I do not think there can be such communal riots as you fear. Ninety per cent. of the population of India is rural and the strife is confined only to the ten per cent. urban population. I would count that bloodshed as of no consequence beside this slow ignominious death which carries no glory with it. This of course assumes that India is being starved to death by having to pay the phenomenal expenditure for a foreign army of occupation and the most expensive civil service in the world. Even Japan, which is armed to teeth, does not pay for her army to the extent that we have to do.

INDIANS ARE NOT COWARDS.

"My quarrel with you is this. I know that every honest Englishman wants to see India free, but is it not tragic for them to feel that the moment British arms are removed there would be invasions and internecine strife? Well, as against that, my contention is that it is the British presence that is the cause of internal chaos, because, you have ruled India according to the principle of divide and rule. Because of your benevolent intentions you feel that the harrow does not hurt the toad. In the nature of things, it cannot hurt. It is not that you are in India in response to our invitation. You must realise that there is sullen discontent everywhere and everyone says: "we do not want foreign rule." And why this overanxiety about how we would fare without you? Go to the pre-British period. History does not record a larger number of Hindu-Muslim riots. In fact, the history of my own times shows a darker record. The fact is that the British arms are powerless to prevent riots, though they are powerful enough to punish the guilty and the innocent. We hear of no riots in the reign of even Aurungzeb. As for the invasions, the worst invasion left the villages untouched. They were a periodic visitation of the plague. If to avoid that kind of plague, which after all may be a cleansing process, we should have to maintain an army of doctors and starve ourselves to pay for them, we would far rather have the cleansing process. Take the occasional inroads of tigers and lions. Would we submit to the erection of castles and fortresses at the expense of millions of rupees rather than fight the beasts straight and take the risks?

Pardon me, we are not such a nation of absolute cowards, who would always run away from risk. Better that we were wiped off the face of the earth than remain alive sustained by foreign bayonets.

No, you must trust us to know how to patch up our quarrels and to deal with invasions. India, which has survived many invasions, and showed a culture and a civilisation unsurpassed by any on earth, need not be pitied and kept in cotton wool."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. Rawalpindi carrying English mails for November 5 due at 6 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, Special Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

S. S. Naldera with outward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, First Day.
Bombay Girls High Schools' Athletic Association, Annual Tournament, Town Hall, 10-30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon. Gramophone Records; 6-30 p.m. Items of Interest; 7 p.m. Light Music by Miss Shama Majgacker with Dattaram Parwatker; 8-30 p.m. Talk. Next Week's Amusements by "The Picturegoer."

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL.

The urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

WHAT TO DO FOR THE BLIND: Mr. Chhatrapati of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind will give a lecture on "Our Blind and What We Can Do for Them" to be illustrated with Magic Lantern Slides in the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ARYA KUMAR SABHA:—The 7th Anniversary of Arya Kumar Sabha to be held on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant in the premises of the Arya Samaj in Nayatola.

The programme is as under: 8 to 9 a.m.—Yajya and Prayer. 9 to 10 a.m.—Bhajan. Procession from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. Starting from Samaj Mandir, reaching main road through Mosallahpore and then back to Samaj Mandir through Bakargunj.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.:—In their monthly statement, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. state their gross receipts for October 1931 as under: Electric Supply for October 1931 Rs. 8,41,952; up to the end of October 1931 Rs. 80,97,131; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for October 1931 Rs. 5,61,280; up to the end of October 1931 Rs. 54,40,236. Increase over same period of last year Rs. 62,490.

*Exclusive of Supply to Tramways.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES:—The Adult Education Classes will open from the 3rd week of November. A meeting of all intending students and Professors who will be in charge of the different subjects will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Wilson College. Printed copies of the syllabus for the various courses are now ready and can be had on application to Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Wilson College, Bombay 7.

DR. NAG'S LAST LECTURE:—Dr. Kalidas Nag will deliver the last lecture of his series of lectures on "The Cultural History of the Pala Empire of Bengal" under the auspices of the University in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Arts and Crafts under the Pala Empire." It will be illustrated by magic lantern slides, and is open to the public.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE:—There will be a performance of feats of physical culture by the Amateur members of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute under the direction of Prof. Kalyanpurkar, at the Royal Opera House next Sunday at 8-30 a.m. The programme is a crowded one and will consist of some thrilling items. The proceeds will go to the benefits of the Institute.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During the week that ended on 14th inst. the total mortality 534 was 29 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 23.9. The mortality for the 46th week of 1930 was 495 and death rate 16.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 514 and death rate 20.6

TEMPLE ENTRY.

HINDUS' CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., Bombay and Suburban Caste Hindus' Conference will be held on Sunday (Nov. 22) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to consider the question of removal of untouchability in general and temple entry in particular.

TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION OF THE PAHLAVI VENDIDAD.—To Commemorate the birth-centenary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, the pioneer of Avestan studies among the Parsis, an anonymous donor having offered Rs. 1,000/, the Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute entrusted the work of preparing the Transliteration and Translation of the Pahlavi Vendidad, on an honorarium of Rs. 2,000/ to the well-known Avesta and Pahlavi scholar, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, who has completed the work, and presented the same at the Gathering held to celebrate the Centenary on the 11th inst. at the Cama Oriental Institute.

KURLA MILL STRIKE.

What Management Says.

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, Director, Messrs. Tata Sons Limited has issued the following statement to the press regarding strike at Kurla Swadeshi Mills.

"Since various conflicting reports have appeared in the newspapers regarding the strike of the workers at our Swadeshi Mills at Kurla we deem it our duty to put the following facts before the public.

Owing to bad trade we decided to close down 600 looms and the corresponding machines in the other departments. The workers, 52 in all were served with due notices in accordance with our rules. This led to some dissatisfaction amongst those workers and they caused a partial stoppage of the mills on 14th September. At that time there was no Union in existence, the old Kurla branch of the Bombay Textile Labour Union having died out previously about 2 years ago

DEMANDS OF WORKERS.

The officials of the Union were quick to take advantage of the restlessness prevailing amongst a small selection of the workers and stepped in with a view to revive the Union. On the 18th September all the workers suddenly ceased work. After the strike the Union officials formulated 8 demands on behalf of the men which were presented to us the next day i.e. 19th September. The whole subject was discussed at an interview with the Union officials on 26th September. It was found that 7 out of the 8 demands were such as could be readily adjusted and settled.

BONE OF CONTENTION.

The only demand to which we could not agree was the dismissal of a head jobber merely on the strength of certain allegation. It was pointed out that previous to the strike no complaint whatever was received from the men about the alleged ill-treatment to workers and that his dismissal was really sought on other grounds, viz., the fact that this man Rambhaji was previously responsible for getting the General Secretary of the Union, Mr. Bakhale, fined in a Court of law. A full written reply was sent on 29th September. Further correspondence followed and we declined to dismiss the jobber who had a record of 30 years' faithful service and against whom no complaint whatever was received in the past. This jobber was also responsible for working in the interests of mill representatives at the recent Municipal elections at Kurla and of securing voters for them with the result that Mr. Godshe the Assistant Secretary of the Kurla Branch of the Union was defeated by a few voters. This was an additional reason why the Union officials were insistent on the dismissal of the jobber.

NEW RECRUITMENT.

On our declining to consent to such victimization, the officials preached a crusade against the management and prolonged the strike. Those who were willing to resume work were intimidated by the strikers and it was found impossible to work the mills with the old operatives. It was finally decided to obtain new workers in place of the men who although given a chance to resume work refused to do so.

Under the company's rule which are the same as drawn up by the Fawcett Committee and agreed to by Labour representatives the men by their own action had severed their connection with the company which had, therefore, no recourse left but to obtain fresh workers. We are now registering new workers in the place of the old ones and the mills have already commenced to work partially in spite of occasional rowdyism by the strikers which the Union seems unable to control.

We may here add that were it not for intimidation and threats no willing workers the strike would not have been prolonged so long. Many of our old workmen, through fear of injury, have left for their homes up-country and are likely to return to seek rearrangement as soon as they hear that quiet prevails at Kurla and the Mills are working as usual."—A.P.

DIRECTOR'S REPLY TO MR. BAKHLE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—In connection with the statement of Mr. Bakhale of the Textile Labour Union about the strike situation in Kurla appearing in your issue of the 17th instant, we have to ask you to be good enough to give publicity to the following facts to enable your readers to see the situation in its correct perspective.

Mr. Bakhale attributes the disturbances, in the first place to what he calls 'provocative tactics' of the employers, by which ambiguous expression he means their action of importing new labour from Bombay. As this step was taken only after the old men were given every possible chance to resume work and this was not availed of by them, we can simply wonder at Mr. Bakhale's failure to see the justifiableness of the action and at his attempt to mislead your readers by the censuring management and thus shifting the blame from the shoulders of the Union which he represents to those of the employers.

The original cause of the strike was a very simple one, that of the Mills' stopping from working some of the machines and giving notice to the men concerned. The uneasiness created could have been easily settled by what is called 'adjustment of work' (which depends on the other operatives agreeing to work part time), but for the Bombay Textile Labour Union butting in. The Union put forth some eight demands which were finally whittled down to one that had no connection with the original strike and this was the dismissal demanded by them of a jobber who was the 'bete noire' of the Union.

As regards the 'peaceful' behaviour of the strikers and of the efforts made by the Union Officials to keep the men quiet let your readers judge from the following facts:

During the five "peaceful" weeks, the workers dwelling in the Company's chawls were intimidated and threatened with injury if they made any efforts to resume work; and the jobber above mentioned was so scared that he dared not even leave this house for days.

The promulgation of the Order Under Section 144, not once but twice, speaks volumes for the peaceful attitude of the strikers. Only recently two of the strikers have been sentenced by the First Class Magistrate to a term of imprisonment for breach of peace and causing injury.

On the 12th instant our assistant time-keeper, an old and faithful servant of the Company, when going home shortly after dark, was assaulted and hit on the head with a spade by some one rushing up from behind, and had to be removed to a hospital. Another instance of peaceful behaviour. The disturbances at Sion would not hoave occurred but for the truculence of the strikers who wanted to prevent the new men from going to work, by pelting them with stones and throwing chilly powder in their eyes.

As for the Union Officials doing their best to pacify the workers, the evidence that we have is that they made speeches the trend of which was to vilify the management, to create dissatisfaction with their masters among the men, and to hold out to them promises that if the men stuck to the Union they could easily get all that they wanted and more. We wonder if Mr. Bakhale expects such speeches to pacify the workers.—Yours, etc.,

For the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA
Director.

Bombay Nov. 18.

CHORUS OF PRAISE FOR BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Creditable Performance Of No-Tax Budget

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

Chorus of praise greeted the Municipal Commissioner's new budget estimates for the year 1932-33 at the special meeting of the Standing Committee held on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. J. V. Vora, resuming the general discussion of the budget, observed that nobody would be more glad than he at the presentation of this year's budget. There were no proposals for additional taxation and yet they were assured that the efficiency was not going to suffer in the least.

WE ARE FIT FOR SWARAJ.

He was not prepared to call it a balanced budget since a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was taken away from the Schools Committee grant. The budget had proved their fitness for administrative work. It was an answer to those who harped on one tune that they were not fit for Swaraj.

Referring to the Schools Committee he regretted that the Committee had not come for even one word of appreciation for the work that it had done.

NO-TAX BUDGET.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai who followed, said in view of the last year's experience at the Budget time, he was afraid that the new year might not pass without an additional tax on water. But for the strenuous opposition of the Corporation, they would have unnecessarily imposed a tax and for that very reason they were thankful to the present Commissioner for presenting a no-tax budget. He hoped that during his regime, it could not be necessary to have any additional taxation on the citizens of Bombay.

Another point which at once arrested the attention was the way in which the Commissioner had cut the Gordian knot to meet the deficit. For years together, they had been striving for retrenchment in the establishment charges. He regretted to state that only last year, Mr Dalal had said that it was easy to reduce he salaries of lowly paid servants, rather than those of the highly paid officers.

Though it might be satisfactory to learn that after 5 years' deficit budgets, for the first time they had got a ray of hope in meeting their annual liabilities next year, yet they must not ignore their present heavy liabilities on the one hand and equally huge future liability to be thrust upon them by the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust. The aggregate liabilities would soon be piled up in the neighbourhood of nearly 35 crores of Rupees and taking it for granted that the income remained stationary, there was little chance of their burden of liabilities being materially reduced.

The Chairman found a white elephant in the Hospital. It was a voluntary burden in the discharge of their civic duties and he thought that they should not grumble at its expenses. If they were unable to find adequate amount for its upkeep, why shouldn't they have a Municipal lottery with the sanction of the Government for a beneficial object like the help for the Hospital? The system was adopted in Ireland and an experiment in this direction would be worth while.

COMMISSIONER CONGRATULATED.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot congratulated the Commissioner on his no-tax budget which was, in his opinion, a very commendable achievement. Referring to the proposed cuts in the salaries of Municipal staff, her suggested that these cuts should be made on strictly legal and definite basis. He was opposed to any retrenchment in the expenditure on medical relief.

Dr. Poonsey Mehesheri laid emphasis on economising the expenditure of the Schools Committee.

A CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey joined in the general chorus of praise showered on the Commissioner for presenting a balanced budget. It was, indeed, a creditable performance coming as it did after a series of deficit budgets. He hoped that during the tenure of office of the present Commissioner it could be possible to further reduce the burden of the tax-payer.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar paid a warm tribute to the Commissioner for the balanced budget that he had presented to the House. It was high time, he went on to say, that they had balanced their budget. He then explained at length why they were proposing increase in water-tax last year. He argued that it was an extraordinary year in every respect.

Coming to the Schools Committee he admitted that there was considerable improvement in the administration of that Committee during the last three or four years but that was not due to the Committee but to the proposals of retrenchment which the special officer had suggested.

The Committee adjourned till Wednesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th December.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on November 18 and is due to arrive on November 22.

SEVA DAL CAMP AT SANTA CRUZ.

Two batches of Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers, one of 11 Sainiks and another of 11 Sainikas are are now under training at an extension camp at Santa Cruz. This camp is working under the Malad Training Camp and was opened on 10th November. It will continue till 22nd instant. Sainiks and Sainikas from far off places like Poona and Panvel have joined this Camp and are getting training.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
November 29.

Brauvenfels, Schielt, Hamburg.
City of Paris, Jones, Karachi.
Ellora Carter, Karachi.
Hiegn Maru, Jins, Java.
Jalajyoti, Owens, Calcutta.
City of Venice, Lee, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES
November 20.

California, Smart, Liverpool.
Varela, Carrenthers, Busrah.
Rawalpindi, Stringes, Kobe.

LOADING.
November 19.

Steamer Tokushima Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Karachi.
Steamer Subadar for Rangoon.
Steamer Gassoppa for Rangoon.
Steamer Sumatra for Hamburg.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Rawalpindi is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mail of the 5th inst. a general cargo and 139 passengers and hence she will sail for Kobe on the same day.

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Coy's extra mail steamer Malwa, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 7 (P.M.) from London, with the outward mails of the 5th inst. a general cargo and 352 passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

S S Kaiser-e-Hind for London.—157461 Rs. bar gold, B Taherali; 672895 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank td.; 290352 Rs bar gold, R Gokuldas; 700008 Rs. bar gold, Chinuonai & Co.; 162750 Rs. bar gold, C Knusalchand; 307000 Rs. bar gold Mercantile Bank of India; 48094 Rs. bar gold P & O Banking Corporation; 35 bales animal skin, H Osman & Co; 10 bales animal skin, H Osman & Co.; 2690 bags groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.

For Marseilles.—320125 Rs. bar gold sovereigns, B Tahermali; 164063 Rs. bar gold sovereigns, 169480 Rs. bar gold, R Gokuldas; 1280 bags groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.; 1920 bags groundnuts R Ratilal & Co.

S S Naldera for London.—3 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

For Piraeus.—20 cases gum olibonum, A A H Mawji.

S S Bloemfountein for Antwerp.—75 bags masser 1068 bags joowari, 80 bags groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.; 50 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala.

S S City of Bedford for Philadelphia.—560 pkts. mowrah meal, A Dawn & Co.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool.—490 bags linseed oil cakes, Greal & Co.; 1204 bags linseed oil cakes, New Moffussil & Co.

For Manchester.—60 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 20 bales cotton fly, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co.; 26 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 70 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 53 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.

S S Brawnfels for Hamburg.—302 bags linseed, Ralli Bros; 630 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros; 1315 bags linseed oil cakes, 680 bags kardi oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 361 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.—75 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 307 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 544 bags groundnuts, T S Thadani Sons, 216 bags linseed oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 200 bales hemp, S Parmanand.

For Rotterdam.—1980 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 340 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 2136 bags joowari M Bhuta & Co.

For Bremen.—55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa.— 55 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 7575 bags linseed, 640 bags groundnuts, 1400 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples.—2715 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd; 12 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 900 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong.—25 bales cotton yarn, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 161 bales cotton raw, N Futehally; 114 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 109 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki.—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

S S Bankura, Agents, M M & Co., from Dubai.—4 tin gold sovereign; 12 tin pearls; 39 bags fish manure.

From Muscat.—1 case specie 785 bags dates; 169 bags pomegranates.

From Mangrote.—1 pkt. specie.

From Verawal.—1 pkt. specie.

From Busrah.—10 bags skins; 1682 bags mash; 17 nos. empty cylinder.

From Mohammerah.—12 bags almond kernals; 214 bags p. seed; 279 bags dates.

From Bushire.—223 bags p. seed, 66 bags attari; 280 bags almond; 18 bags almond kernals; 80 bags raisin; 143 bags gum traqacanta; 73 bags gum.

From Bunder Abbas.—22 jottas assafoetida; 92 bags raisin; 30 bags dry fish.

From Charbar.—140 bundles mats.

From Qwadar.—97 bundles mats

From Pasni.—12 pkts fish; 15 bundles mats.

S S Genoa Maru, Agents, N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Tokio.—75 bales cotton yarn.

From Yokohama.—14 bales silk goods.

From Nagoya.—600 cases beer; 16 cases glassware; 20 cases cotton shirting; 240 cases pocelain ware.

From Osaka.—175 bales cotton yarn; 270 bales cotton shirtings; 53 bales cotton hosiery; 50 bales cotton sheeting; 20 bales cotton piece-goods; 100 bales American cotton; 50 bales cotton drill; 200 drum red lead; 420 drums paint; 20 cases rubber shoes; 405 cases glassware; 124 cases brassware.

From Kobe.—145 cases glassware; 97 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece-goods; 40 cases cotton piece-goods; 45 cases cotton flannel; 52 cases cotton jeans; 150 cases cotton and art silk shirting; 360 cases momi oil cases; 35 cases camphor; 44 cases rayon goods; 38 cases mats; 30 cases canvas shoes; 278 cases straw boards.

From Moji.—30 cases glassware; 404 cases beer; 25 cases vegetable wax.

From Hongkong.—50 pkgs. sugar candy; 27 bales mats.

From Canton.— 10 cases preserves; 50 bags sugar candy.

From Foachow.—70 cases tea.

From Shanghai.— 168 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore.—1554 bales, planks; 50 bags damarbatu; 290 bags rattam; 550 bags betelnuts; 600 bags sago flour; 154 bags sago seeds.

From Siboga.—105 bags gum benzamin.

From Colombo.— 50 bags plumbago; 56 bales mattress fibre; 330 bags tea; 30 bags apples; 51 bags gunnies 47 cases crepe rubber.

NAUJUVAN BHARAT SABHA.

A meeting of the Conference workers will be held in the Sabha's Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) to review the progress of the Conference work so far done.

THE RIALTO
(The Home of Fox Talkies)
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE FOX MOVIETONE'S LOVE COMEDY
DON'T BET ON WOMEN
with
Jeanette MacDonald
EDMUND LOWE & ROLAND YOUNG
Also
ASTROVA'S TRIO
GREEK! COSSACK! GYPSY! DANCES.
TO-MORROW
JOAN BENNETT
WARNER BAXTER
IN
'DOCTORS' WIVES"

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
He got a job making love to the ravishing beauties of Europe!
BOUDOIR DIPLOMAT
with
BETTY COMPSON
TO-MORROW
The Vivacious blonde comedienne
MARION DAVIES
IN THE
BACHELOR FATHER
The Belasco Stage hit that ran for months on Broadway.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10.
SECOND WEEK
MARY PICKFORD
WITH
REGINALD DENNY
IN
KIKI
THE GREATEST FUN PICTURE OF THE YEAR WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY TO PACKED HOUSES.
UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE.
SATURDAY NEXT
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
With
BEBE DANIELS
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
UNITED ARTISTS SUPER SPECIAL.
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or at Theatre.

WATCH
for
To-morrow's "Chronicle"
(Selections By Our Track King)
Throughout the Poona Season our selections proved most successful.
Don't miss this golden opportunity.

A FEW HOME REMEDIES.
INFLUENZA
To prevent Influenza & Malaria.
PTYCHO-SODA
for Acidity & Indigestion
MARGOSAN
for Itches, Cuts, Wounds &c.
The Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.
Depot for Bombay Presidency.
297, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
(Representative N. K. SEN).
Distributor for Poona: D. N. CHANDRA
Malcolm House Camp Poona I.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL DRILL AT SANTA CRUZ.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel writes from Santa Cruz:—

Sainiks and Sainikas of the Hindustani Seva Dal will give a demonstration of their drill, lathi play and other physical feats today (Friday) at 5 p.m. on the Maidan near the Sonapur on the Juhu Road. All are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received two copies of "Universal Pocket Diary" for 1932 from Keshav Bhikaji Dhawale, Book-sellers and Publishers, Bombay. The small size Diary is priced at annas 10 while the large one is priced annas 12.

Mr. Mohamed M. Kiledar, a member of he Bmobay Municipal Corporation, returned on Tuesday morning by the Italian Mail s.s. "Aquileia" after an extensive tour of eight months' on the continent.

He was received by large number of friends and admirers at the Mole.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Study Class in Genuine Theosophy
The Key to Theosophy

Friday, November 20th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-MORROW
A GREAT STAR
IN
A GREAT PICTURE
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
WITH
BEBE DANIELS
BEBE DANIELS
IN
REACHING
REACHING
FOR THE MOON
FOR THE MOON

Produced by:—
UNITED ARTISTS

The world has acclaimed this picture to be Douglas Fairbanks best! Not only is he the he-man—not only does he jump over the moon—but he comes forth with talents—previously hidden—which mark him the greatest of al Screen Stars!

Book your seats now
AT
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THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
PATHE CINEMA
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1931.

UNBRIDGED GULF.

The discussions at the Federal Structure Committee during the last two or three days reveal the sharp differences between the Indian and the British points of view, quite apart from the difficulties caused by the cussedness of some extreme communalists among Indian themselves. Those differences were noticeable with regard to both the questions discussed on Tuesday and Wednesday, Defence and British trading rights. On Tuesday in the course of the debate on the Army Mahatma Gandhi stated the Congress position in a magnificent speech. That position he himself summed up in the following words: "The Congress case is that complete responsibility should be transferred to India. That means there should be complete control of Defence and External Affairs, but it also contemplates adjustments. We ought not to deceive ourselves or the world into thinking that we would be getting responsible Government although we may not ask for responsibility in this vital matter. The nation that does not control its Defence forces and external policy is hardly a responsible nation. Defence and its Army is to a nation the very essence of existence and if a nation's defence is controlled by an outside agency, no matter how friendly it is, that nation certainly is not responsibly governed." If, he added, the British thought that such a transfer of control could not be effected for a century, "for that century the Congress will wander in the wilderness and the Congress must go through that terrible fiery ordeal; it must go through the midst of storm, distress, misrepresentation, and through the midst—if it becomes necessary—of a shower of bullets." On the other hand the British position, if Lord Reading could be assumed to have indicated it, was quite the antithesis of the Congress case. For he said in the most unequivocal manner: "Any proposal for responsible Government would be unacceptable to me, if it did not make the exception that the Army must be in the hands of the Governor-General and that any Minister must be responsible to him." We are not much surprised at a Britisher taking up this attitude. But what shall we say of an Indian like Mr. Sastri who, as if frightened by Lord Reading's attitude and aghast at Gandhiji's preposterous claim for the Indian control of the Indian Army, somewhat ostentatiously deserted and opposed Gandhiji by saying that he thought it necessary to dissociate himself with certain opinions expressed by Gandhiji," and that during the period of transition which he is not reported to have defined Army and External Affairs must remain Crown subjects. It is pusillanimous men like Sastri that encourage Britishers to advance all sorts of preposterous and arrogant demands even under a professedly self-governing regime in India.

The claims for the so-called qual commercial rights urged by Mr. Benthall, European Delegate, on Wednesday are fair illustrations of such preposterous demands. His claim for absolute equality meant in plain terms that Self-Governing India must not have the right of protecting even admittedly backward Indian industries exposed though many of them are to the cut-throat competition with alien concerns that have long thriven on various unfair privileges. The Europeans would deny to India a vital right, economically as well as constitutionally, which every free country enjoys and which many free countries have often and often exercised and are still exercising. Here again Moderates like Messrs. Sastri, Sapru and Jayakar, instead of vindicating India's full right to regulate her commercial policy in the interests of Indians, stultified themselves by taking shelter behind the vague, compromising, and discredited formula improvised last year at the R. T. Conference without the approval either of the Congress or the accredited representatives of the Indian business community. Fortunately Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakurdas stood up boldly for India's rights. The British claim, as advanced by Mr. Benthall, he rightly called "a all and unjustifiable order," equivalent to saying: "hands off British privileges." The restrictions suggested by Mr. Benthall to be imposed on India Sjt. Purshottamdas regarded as little better than "shackles on the development of India, commercially and industrially, that had no parallel in any other British Dominion". India is not going to accept fresh economic shackles while she is breaking to pieces her age-long political shackles But recent discussions in London show that her emancipation is not going to be quite so easy as some might have expected even a month ago. India will be more careful before signing her next truce.

IN THEIR OWN INTEREST

In the interest of their own prestige, to which they attach of course the greatest importance, the Government of Bengal must at once institute a searching public inquiry into the grave allegations against the police who conducted various raids at Dacca on October 28 and 29. Some of the statements recorded by the non-official Dacca Inquiry Committee are published in the Indian edited Press of Calcutta and they reveal a most scandalous state of affairs. They are made by responsible persons and the Government of Bengal cannot afford to ignore them. If they do, the public will be entitled to believe that officialdom in Bengal is disposed to give a "carte blanche" to the police during their raids. Mr. G.C. Nag, a retired Deputy Magistrate alleges in the course of his statement: "The party then moved to my daughter's sitting room. ..... My daughter was in Calcutta having left on 23rd September. Her book-cases and boxes were under lock. I was quite willing to fetch the keys and open them, but they were broken open and searched. Nothing, however, was taken away from the room. ..... In one room there were several trunks. These were broken open and their contents left scattered all over the room." Mr. Nag further alleges: "after the party had left, the scattered contents of the various trunks were arranged and put back into the trunks. Small sums of cash which were in two of the trunks, besides other articles, were missing."

Mrs. Srish Chatterjee, in the course of a statement describing a raid "at about 12-30 or 1 o'clock on the night of October 28" on her house alleges: "There were five or six Europeans dressed like Sergeants, armed with hockey-sticks in their hands with which they struck my son and broke almost all the glass framings of the rooms..... I heard sounds of breaking things on the ground floor, I found my sons were dragged down, after the beating, and handed over to the constables who also belaboured them. ..... In the morning we left the house as it was made quite inhabitable and I managed to wire to my husband." The Calcutta European Association is crying hoarse for "sterner measures" to suppress "terrorism". The Governor of Bengal in a recent speech assured them that they would be adopted and wanted them to state telegraphically to Delhi what they desired . Are these "raids" a part of the "sterner measures"?

BOMBAY'S RIP VAN WINKLE

For a thoroughly wrong diagnosis of Bombay's primary needs the statement, Mr. Murzban, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, made on Tuesday when that body was discussing the municipal budget, will be hard to beat. Two matters, of vital importance to the progress of Bombay, the education of its children and medical relief for the people, have considerably agitated the mind of Mr. Murzban, as he confessed, for a number of years. But not in a progressive manner. He is aghast over the expenditure the Corporation is incurring over these two 'White Elephants." He has, it appears, precious little regard for those who desire to promote the rapid growth of free and compulsory primary education. He said: "I have been saying all these years that the cry for free and compulsory primary education was meant more for winning popular applause than for benefiting the poor working classes." Evidently in the interest of these poor working classes Mr. Murzban would like to effect a further cut in the Schools Committee's budget. And as regards medical relief, it is preposterous in his opinion that the Corporation should spend so much on "their favourite hospital" when Government had "ruthlessly curtailed their hospital charges." This sympathiser with the poor man's woes is engaged in his civic duties just a hundred years too late. The world has progressed in its ideas of equity and its feelings of humanity since then and we shall not be surprised if a very large number of ratepayers regard Mr. Murzban as a Rip Van Winkle.

Trifles.

"£150,000 job goes begging."
Press Headline.

Another opportunity for members of the Covenanted Services in India who are "fed up" with the trend of events here and likely to retire in disgust on "proportionate pensions."

* * * *

I have just discovered that a Professor of Anatomy at the London University is a champion of women's rights. He thinks that "the fossil skull of a woman dug up during excavations for the new Llyods' in Leadenhall-Street London, may prove to be the oldest known skull of the present type of human being."

* * * *

That is always the case. Women have managed as usual to be first in everything. I shall not be surprised if the daughters of the American Revolution, those champions of women's emancipation, sign a memorial to the learned Professor, appreciating his noble research.

* * * * *

"India had reached the present stage largely owing to British capital."

This was the assertion of Mr. Benthall at the Federal Structure Committee. I have no doubt about it. Nor can you. Signs of it are seen everywhere in India.

* * * * *

"A comedy intermingled with street fighting occurred at Shoreditch. The street resembled an extraordinary battle field, the unemployed throwing potatoes, cabbages and cauliflowers at the police."—Reuter.

What a triumph for Vegetarianism!

* * * * *

"From Yeravda to Buckingham Palace". This is how a contemporary features news of Mahatmaji's attending the King's Party. He is always His Majesty's guest—in palace or in prison.

* * * * *

Apropos of the controversy over "pro's" between Sankey and Jinnah in the Federal Structure Committee, the following decision has been arrived at—myself dissenting.

Lord Sankey is "pro-India."

Mr. Jinnah is "pro-India."

But Mahatma Gandhi alone holds "Per Pro" from India.

* * * * *

"There is much in common between Shaukat Ali and Dr. Moonje," says a leader-writer. Both of them are "Jadhiwallas" and try to "beard" each other. That is why some people think both of them badly need a clean shave.

* * * * *

So much for similarity. And now for the difference. Dr. Moonje asks the Minorities to go to the League while Shaukat Ali asks them to come into the league. Of course the league of minorities is spelt with a small "l" and that is all the bother.

NOT A NATION OF COWARDS.

"INDIA TO GO THROUGH PURGATORY—IF IT MUST" SAYS GANDHIJI.

M. D. writes in "Young India":—

Another week of agony has passed by without any result. Shrewd judges, like Mr. Bernard Shaw, can easily see through the game. Mr. Bernard Shaw had long been wanting to see Gandhiji, and it was not without considerable hesitation that he came. He sat with Gandhiji for close on an hour, interrogating him on a bewildering variety of topics—ethnographical, religious, social, political, economical,—and his talk was illumined by his sparkling wit and sardonic humour. "I knew something about you and felt something in you of a kindred spirit. We belong to a very small community on earth," said he.

Whilst his other questions were of universal importance, he could not help asking a question about the R.T.C. "Does not the Round Table Conference try your patience?" he asked, and Gandhiji had to confess with sorrow: "I requires more than the patience of a Job. The whole thing is a huge camouflage and the harangues that we are treated to are meant only to mark time. Why not, I ask them, make a clean breast and announce your policy and let us make our choice? But it does not seem to be in the English political nature to do so it must go by round about and tortuous ways!"

BUCKINGHAM PALACE RECEPTION

The other event, some one will say, was the reception at Buckingham Palace. Well, with all respect to Their Majesties, I cannot say so. Do these receptions mean anything? Do Their Majesties "meet" people in the real sense of the term? Do they transact any business? Can they? Or is it not more or less like a pantomime show? And yet, some one will say, Gandhiji went there. Why did he? If it were so meaningless, why did he not abstain from it? Shall I try to give the readers an inkling of his state of mind? He described it at the Friends' meeting referred to elsewhere in this letter.

"I am here," he said, "in an embarrassing position. I have come as the guest of this nation and not as the elected representative of my own nation. I must therefore, walk warily and I cannot tell you how warily I am walking. Do you think I relished the Prime Minister's minatory speech in the Minorities' Committee? I would have repudiated it there and then, but I sat.. mum .. I came home and wrote a letter of gentle reproach .. And now, this week, I am faced with a ..more problem. I have an invitation to attend His Majesty's reception. I am feeling so heart-sick and sore over the happenings in India that I have no heart in attending such functions, and if I had come in my own right I should not have hesitated to come to a decision. But, as I am a guest, I am hesitating, I can do nothing hastily. I have every moment to consider the morality of the thing and not the legality." And, it is the morality of the thing that decided him to go, and when he did so, he wrote a courteous letter to the Lord Chamberlain thanking him for the invitation and intimating to him that he and his companion (who had also been invited) would attend the reception in their usual dress. He usually excuses himself from all social functions, but he had to make an exception in favour of this as in some others, as he would do nothing which would be regarded in the nature of a discourtesy. He would not refrain from doing anything that might be turned against him.

VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE

When we were going to Eton one of the first questions that Gandhiji had asked was whether Eton was not the school where Jawaharlal was educated. "I was at Harrow", I said, "and not Eton", and I am not exaggerating, if I say, that part of Gandhiji's interest in the Eton visit was lost because of that knowledge. The reader will now understand why Gandhiji was looking forward to a visit to Cambridge. It is the Cambridge of Jawaharlal and Charlie Andrews, and when the latter took him out for the morning walk Gandhiji insisted on being taken through the various quadrangle of Trinity College where Jawaharlal was educated. Call it sentiment, call it what you will, it is imbedded in human nature and Gandhiji is subject to it as much as any one of us. Trinity was the College, not only of Jawaharlal, but of Tennyson and Bacon and Newton, but perhaps we should not have looked into it, did we not know it was Jawaharlal's College, just as, for instance, we did not look into Christ Church, though we knew it was Wordsworth's. The same thing may be said about Pembroke which for us is more Charlie Andrew's College than of the poet Gray and Spenser.

If the Oxford professors were troubled over the justification of the Congress claim to represent India, the Cambridge ones were worried about India recklessly cutting herself adrift from England and the Empire. Why talk of independence and rub England up the wrong way? I shall sum up what Gandhiji had to say on the various questions raised. The ground has been covered over and over again, and I shall be brief.

TRUTH ABOUT PARTNERSHIP

"The partnership has to be on equal terms. It should not be 'subjection" in glorified language That means that the present relationship must be completely transformed though the connection may be retained, and that connection should be wholly and solely for the benefit of mankind India by herself has no capacity to exploit the nations of the earth, but with Great Britain's assistance she can do it.

Now the partnership must mean that exploitation shall cease, and, if Great Britain should not desist from it, India should sever the connection. All that is wanted is a fundamental change in the British policy of exploitation. Britain cannot thereafter boast that she has a strong navy guarding the maritime highways and all her overseas commerce.

"What about the South African possessions? I would not insist on a transformation of Britain's relations with them, as a condition precedent to our partnership But I should certainly strive to work for the deliverance of those South African races which, I can say from experience, are ground down under exploitation. Our deliverance must mean their deliverance. But, if that cannot come about, I should have no interest in a partnership with Britain, even if it were of benefit to India. Speaking for myself, I would say that the partnership giving the promise of a world set free from exploitation, would be a proud privilege for my nation and I would maintain it for ever.

(Continued on page 2 .)

NOTES OF THE DAY

States Peoples' Rights

The Maharaja of Bikaner, on his return to his State from London, is reported to have reiterated his view that "nothing less than 125 seats in the Upper House would satisfy the legitimate claims of States." Now, whether 125 seats or more or less would for a legitimate claim of States would depend upon a number of circumstances, such as the total number of seats in the Upper House and also in the Lower House—the people's voice must be effective in a joint session of the two Houses—and the number of seats open to popular election in the States. As the population of the States is about 25 per cent of the total population of India, 125 seats for the States would not be too large a claim in a House of 400 members. But it is neither usual nor desirbale for the Upper House to consist of such a large number of representatives. If, therefore, the total number is reduced, the States ' claim also will have to be proportionately reduced. In any case, the people of the States, who would pay taxes both to the Federation and to their States, would insist that at least half the number of seats for the States must be filled by popular election.

Down With Untouchability

We are glad to learn that in response to the active propaganda of the Anti-untouchability committee of the Congress several temples and wells, public and private, are being fast thrown open to the so-called untouchables. The pace of progress, however, in this direction needs to be considerably quickened and this is not possible unless almost every Congress Committee has an active anti-untouchability subcommittee under it. It is not enough to make vague pious appeals to temple trustees, Municipalities and the public in general to remove untouchability. But wherever possible a Congress committee should prepare itself to resort to every peaceful method, including Satyagraah, especially in obtaining free access to the "untouchables" to public wells, schools and similar public resorts. Satyagraha for such a purpose is bound to be far more effective and popular than for temple entry.

Individual Canvassing

We are not a little surprised to learn that the candidates of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing Municipal elections have permitted individual canvassing "in places where it is in the interests of the Congress Party". Now, individual canvassing does not mean merely individuals going about canvassing votes for the whole party, but it means individual candidates saying in effect to a voter Give me first and foremost all your votes or as many as possible, regardless of what happens to my comrades." One can imagine the impression made by half a dozen Congress candidates individually plying a voter with an appeal like that. We fear that individual canvassing will weaken team spirit in the Congress party and rouse distrust among the voters. "Each for all and all for each" is the only right policy for the Congress team. Each candidate or his supporter should as a rule say to the voters in any ward: "See that all the Congress candidates in your ward are elected without any discrimination. If for any special reason any particular candidate needs special assistance or preference, the party as a whole should appeal to the voters to give that candidate special assistance. We trust the Congress party will soon reconsider its decision.

Success of Picketing.

The Madras Excise Report for 1930-31 is reported to have shown a striking decrease in the consumption of liquor by all classes. The decrease is no doubt due mainly to the picketing movement which is particularly strong in Madras, thanks to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's earnest efforts for prohibition. It is no wonder, therefore, that the report severely condemns picketing as causing "obstruction, intimidation, insult and other forms of objectionable interference with the liberty of individuals." While the authorities are so keen on the individual's right to drink why can they not concede the individual's right to persuade his brother not to drink? Is it because such persuasion, however legitimate and peaceful, and beneficent means less Excise revenue?

DEBATE ON COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

"Tall And Unjustifiable Order."

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON BRITISHERS' DEMAND.

Mr. Jayakar On Need Of Protecting India's Infant Industries.

Continuing his speech at the Federal Structure Committee on Wednesday, Mr. Benthall said:—

"ANXIOUS FOR FAIR DEAL."

Mr. Benthall interjected that Europeans were as anxious as anybody that Indians should have a fair deal. All they asked was that they should not be legislated from the positions that they had fairly won.

Mr. Jayakar replied that it might seem very easy on paper, but he had known cases were discrimination was alleged, but actualy no discrimination had occurred. Emphasising the need for possessing power to regulate competition, Mr. Jayakar declared that it was not a question of Europeans and Indians but of protecting infant industries which were endangered by superior competition of other countries

Dealing with the right of future Government to lay down conditions as regards the companies' capital, the composition of directorates and the admission of Indians for training, Mr. Jayakar declared that if a company wanted subsidy the future Government must have power to regulate these matters, and on the question raised by Mr. Joshi regarding limiting the proportion of foreigners employed Mr. Jayakar said that the point came under the doctrine of reciprocity which he advocated. He was prepared to give foreign nationals the same rights as their companies gave to Indians. He thought last year's formula ought to cover all these cases.

He recalled that Indian dele-

INDIAN DELEGATES' PLEDGE.

gates had pledged themselves to two characteristics proposed in the Convention, namely, that it should be based on reciprocity, and should be based on reciprocity and should be appropriate to all circumstances and formula evolved, provided that a Convention should be entered into when India was free under her own Government.

Mr. Jayakar proceeded to stress the importance of Government having power to regulate unfair competition in prices and rebates.

He declared that the working out of exceptional cases requiring protection had better be left until India was free with her own Commerce Minister. He therefore urged Mr. Benthall to consider and have regard to the questions to be dealt with in time at their disposal and the necessity of arriving at common agreement. He was not content with the proposed formula which would be left to future Government of India to enter into Convention. "We agree to the principle of no racial discrimination, but how it is to be worked out in exceptional cases is another matter."

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

Mr. Jayakar, proceeding considered it advisable to leave the question to be determined as India gained experience and freedom to adjust her rights and suggested that the matter could be adjusted by adoption of such a formula with the fundamental clause giving all citizens the same civic rights and somewhat wide definition of the word "citizen", as contemplated in the Nehru Report. Referring to the suggestion of the Indo-British commercial agreement, Mr. Jayakar expressed the opinion that it was not germane to the present discussion and must wait until India was free, when personally he would agree to a agreement on the basis of the most favoured nation clause. He added that formula should apply only to the residents of the United Kingdom. He desired freedom to deal with every member of the British Empire on his own terms. It should apply also to only those companies and firms registered in the United Kingdom which had establishment in India for the conduct of the business.

Mr. Benthall briefly replied that proper protection must be in the Act, expressing the opinion that the clause embodying formula was too vaguely worded.

A TALL ORDER.

Sir P. Thakurdas, whose speech would be continued to-morrow, said that what Mr. Benthall had said indicated: "You shall not touch anything in which any Britisher is interested, and we want provision for it from now." That was the tall and unjustifiable order. He did not underestimate the just apprehensions of Britishers, but asked Mr. Benthall whether restrictions indicated did not amount practically to shackless on the development of India, commercially and industrially that had no parallel in any other British Dominion. If Mr. Benthal would only consider the position from that view point, Sir P. Thakurdas and his colleagues would enter into the spirit of the Britisher who sought protection from any aggression in the future. British capital invested in India had brought handicaps. Indian railways were managed from London and instead of industries for their maintenance being developed in India materials were sent out from Britain. India wanted capital without political shackles, not capital which caled for safeguards they were discussing. Although Indians might have been taught racial discrimination by the Government of India the delegates were unanimous that they did not want to discriminate racially.—

NO FEAR OF INDIA RAISING HUGE TARIFF WALLS

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Continuing his speech at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee Sir P. Thakurdas urged the continuance of negotiations in the Committee or privately since as a result of the conversations hitherto the two opposing views appeared to be drawing nearer and nearer. Sir P. Thakurdas assured the Committee that fears that self-governing India would erect enormous tariff walls were baseless.

He referred in this connection to Mahatma Gandhi's statement in Lancashire that he did not see any reason why India should not extend Imperial Preference to Britain. Sir P. Thakurdas expressed the opinion that the present bitterness could be dispelled by confidence on the part of Britishers and a pledge on the part of Indians that they did not wish to discriminate. He was quite prepared for a statute to provide that there should be no discrimination against non-nationals.

He expected greater co-operation between Indians and Britishers when India was free but it was conditional on the settlement of question now without allowing further chances of embitterment and distrust.

READING ON BRITISH RIGHTS.

Lord Reading commented on the great measure of agreement which the discussion had revealed. He thought that there was no difference of opinion on the principle and said everybody in principle recognised that on trade, commerce and industry no distinction should be made. The question was how the British rights were to be secured. Lord Reading would prefer convention by agreement but said he would strongly object to convention which had to be passed by new legislature. It was essential that the convention should form part of the constitution.

Lord Reading thought that it was perhaps not easy to reach exact terms of the solution for insertion in the bill but thought that with goodwill that had been shown and the consensus of opinion existing no difficulty ought to exist in arriving at conclusions which would receive the general assent of the Conference and commend themselves to the Indian people as just and fair and as much desired by Indians as by British.—Reuter.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Jayakar, who said that there was much in Mr. Benthall's speech with which he agreed, suggested that Mr. Benthall should consider whether the formula on commercial discrimination, reached at the last session, should not be adopted for the present, and wait until India was free, for a proper Convention to be concluded. Mr. Jayakar was of opinion that the formula constituted a very wise compromise which had the approval last year of almost everybody He assured Mr. Benthall that India did not desire, generally speaking, to make racial discrimination. She had suffered from it in the pas and when she was free she would be careful to avoid it. He referred in this connection, to the recommendations of the Nehru Report which represented the bulk of educated opinion in India. He was of opinion that the clause dealing with fundamental rights combined with the reports on the definition of citizen in which he was prepared to include Companies and Corporations, indicated the lines on which a solution was to be found.

Speaking generally Mr. Jayakar emphasised that the principle of no discrimination was agreed to, but said there were a few points he wished to ask Mr. Benthall and whether he was willing to concede them. For instance, Indians were anxious to reserve for the future Government of India freedom to make special adjustments in special cases such as key industries. Moreover, if large industries which assumed national importance were vested in a particular group or community the future Government must be empowered to make adjustments, so that Indians would acquire a larger share in working of them. If this took the form of expropriation compensation would be paid, but if Industry was entirely in the hands of a particular community it would not be wrong to help start the same industry in other hands.

Dr. Ambedkar Blows His Own Trumpet.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Depressed Classes' delegates state that they have received 54 telegrams from members of the depressed classes from all parts of India, including Ahmedabad, all of whom, except two, protest against Mahatma Gandhi's claim to represent the depressed classes. express confidence in Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Srinivasan and demand special representation by separate electorates.

Dr. Ambedkar stated in an interview that the telegrams showed that they correctly interpreted the feelings and opinions of the depressed classes and expressed the opinion that fraction represented by the two adverse telegrams was under misapprehension. He said that impression appeared to prevail in India that Gandhiji had agreed to demand for special representation and that differences were confined to narrow issue of joint versus separate electorates. Dr. Ambedkar said that when they realised that Gandhiji was unwilling to give "depressed classes" even joint electorates with reserved seats, those who adhered to him now would also change their attitude. —Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

PUNISHING THEM FOR PRO-GANDHI VIEWS.

Sjt. Rajbhoj And Two Leaders To Be Expelled From Poona Mission.

POONA, Nov 19.

"I accept the challenge of Mr. Gandhi and shall give fight to all Bhishmacharyas and Kauravs of the Hindu Mahasabha", declared Mr. K. G. Patade, Secretary of All-India Untouchability League, presiding over the anniversary of Shripad Maharaj under the auspices of the Branma Vidya Mandal of the local depressed classes yesterday. As the General Secretary of the League, he accepted Mr. Gandhi's challenge with a proposal to meet Mr. Gandhi on his return to India in a public meeting of the "depressed" classes in any prominent town in India to prove whether the vast majority of the depressed classes was with Dr. Ambedkar or not.

It is understood that Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj and two other pro-Gandhites will shortly be expelled from the Depressed Classes Mission for alleged breach of discipline.

The eleventh session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference will be held at Madras during Christmas. Before the meeting dispersed a batch of three Satyagrahis were selected to be sent to Nasik.—A. P.

GUESTS AT PREMIER'S LUNCHEON.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Prime Minister's guests at the Luncheon to-day were Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Snell, Rao Bahadur A. T. Panniverselvam, Sayed Muhammad Padshah Saheb Bahadur, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Richard Chenevix-Trench, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Raja of Sarila, Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, the Raja of Bobbili, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INSULT.

Case Of Cross Complaints Compounded.

The case in which Sorabji Shapurji Raja, a shroff of the National Bank of India charged Jal Dadabhai Variawa with causing hurt and insult dramatically ended on Thursday afternoon. At the suggestion of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, both parties expressed their willingness to compromise the case.

It will be recalled that the accused in the above case had filed a cross complaint against S. S. Raja and two others charging them with insult and assault. Both the cases were compounded and the parties undertook to live in peace.

Mahatma Confers With Lloyd George.

4-HOURS CHAT AT CHURT.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The whole Indian problem was discussed by Mr. Lloyd George with Mahatma Gandhi last night for nearly four hours at Churt whither Gandhiji had gone accompanied by Miss Muriel Lester.

As Mr. Lloyd George was anxious to acquaint himself thoroughly with the work of the Conference from the different points of view and was eager to understand from Gandhiji the recent moves of the Government, it is understood that he apologised to Mahatmaji for taking so much of his time.

Mr. Lloyd George was not surprised at the attitude of British Liberal and Labour delegates supporting Indian delegates in demanding conclusive report on subjects dealing with responsibility.

LL. G. NOT VISITING INDIA.

It is understood that though Mr. Lloyd George does not contemplate visiting India, he may do so if circumstances necessitate after his Ceylon so-journ. However, Mr. Lloyd George will take every opportunity to get himself in closer touch with the Indian situation by corresponding with Indian leaders from Ceylon.

HOT LEMONADE FOR MAHATMA.

As it was late Mahatma Gandhi had dates, nuts, goat's milk at Churt and Mr. Lloyd George gave him, before departure late in the night, a hot glass of lemonade as he was anxious that his esteemed and venerable guest did not contract cold.

Mahatma Gandhi's conversations with Mr. Lloyd George was the result of telegrams and telephone calls received from Mr. Lloyd George's Secretary who urged upon Gandhiji to respond in view of Mr. Lloyd George's departure to Ceylon to-day.

MAHATMA AND "WELSH WIZARD" MEET

LONDON, November 18.

Gandhiji and Mr. Lloyd George met this evening at Churt, whether Gandhiji had motored from London.—Reuter.

"UNJUST, OPPRESSIVE AND UNNECESSARY."

Khar Residents' Protest Against Terminal Tax.

(From a Correspondent).

KHAR, Nov. 17.

A public meeting of the citizens of Khar was held on Saturday last under the auspices of the Laxminagar Khar Residents' Association with Mr. H. V. Divatia in the chair, to protest against the imposition of Terminal Tax on the suburban residents. The following resolution was unanimously passed.

"This public meeting of the residents of the Khar Model Suburb, held under the auspices of the Laxminagar Residents' Association, emphatically protests against the resolution passed by the Bombay Municipality to obtain sanction of the Government for imposing a terminal tax on passengers coming into the limits of the city of Bombay and requests the Government not to sanction the imposition of this tax on the suburban residents as such an imposition is unjust, oppressive and entirely unnecessary.

"This meeting further draws the attention of the Government to the fact that so far as the residents of the suburbs are concerned they were encouraged by Government themselves to settle down in the suburbs to relieve congestion in the city of Bombay and it is absolutely inequitable to compel them to pay heavy tax to the Bombay Municipality in addition to bearing a heavy tax by the local municipality, assessment and other charges imposed by the Government.

Mr. P. H. Vasavda and Mr. D. N. Vandrekar spoke strongly against this view move of Bombay Municipality.

GHATKOPAR KIROL MUNICIPALITY PROTESTS

Against Terminal Tax.

At a special meeting held on 14th November, the General Board, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality adopted following resolution:—

'Resolved that this Municipality do enter their emphatic protest against the proposals of the Bombay Municipality to levy the Terminal Tax on every person going in and out of Bombay, since they strike at the root of the very existence of all the Local Self-Government units of the Bombay Suburban District, and are likely to produce grave and economic distress and will further undo all that has been done for building up of the Suburbs heretofore."

IRISH SWEEP STAKE

Conclusion Of Draw Tickets.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 19.

With the conclusion of the draw of 1064 Irish Sweepstake tickets in respect of 56 horses left in for Manchester November Handicap the second section of the draw began to-day. This is a pure lottery consisting of 1900 consolation prizes of £100 each and also 10 special prizes of four, two, one six each, the latter representing odd money in the pool. Of these ten, five have been drawn by English ticket holders, two by Irish and one each by South African Canadian and American.

LUCKY INDIAN DRAWERS.

B. A. E. 26945, Satyabarayan Chakrabarty Narayan Pharmcy, Goari, Krishnagar District;

B.E.R. 51375 "The Trio", European Police quarters, Norris Road;

B.C.Q. 8109 "Gandhi" Eighteenth Company, I.A.S.C., Lucknow;

B.N.W. 30094 Shanker care Bombay Surgical Company, New Charni Road, Bombay;

B.B.D. 43736 "Birthday" B.N.W. Railway, Samastipur, Bihar. —Reuter.

"WORLD'S LUCKIEST MAN."

Unemployed Baker's Share In Two Tickets

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Man whose doctors have given him only three months to live is among yesterday's lucky sweep drawers. He is Harry Whitby of Liverpool. He holds onefifth share in one of Rockstar tickets.

On hearing the news "Whitby declared, "This is good news for a man with only three months to go. I have been lying awaked for nights praying that something may happen. Now this has happened and I will beat doctors yet."

But world's luckiest man is surely an unemployed baker, F. C. Burbridge who drew both Argonaute Second and Bower of Roses on his share in two tickets for which he has actually finished paying out of his dole. He holds tickets on behalf of syndicate of eleven bakers. The Syndicate previously bought a book of tickets from an Irishman but got not receipt and lost money. But not dishearteneed they decided to buy five tickets out of another book.—Reuter.

Burdwan Man Draws Strephon Second

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the Irish Sweepstake, Strephon Second has been drawn by Ticket No. 51699. "Quartette," care of T. G. Reid, Charangpur, Burdwan.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Jute shares opened quiet in sympathy with a weaker hessian market and a moderate business was put through. In coals undertone remained steady and a fair turnover resulted. In the miscellaneous section prices on the whole showed no change. In teas more buyers prevailed at market rate. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—4½ per cent. Loan 1955/60 68-14, 5 per cent. 1945/55 94-6, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921-41 100-15.

Banks:—Central Bank 14, Imperial Bank Fully paid 855, ditto contributory 211.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed 66, Sara Serajganj 60.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 12-2, Bansdeopore 8-8, Bengal 325, Bengal Nagpur ordy. 44-12, Bokaro and Ramgur 9-2, Burrakur 13-2, Gopalichuck 3-4, Parasea 1-14, Pench Valley 25-4, Raneegunge 41-8, Samla Collieries 2-10, Searsole 0-14-0, Talcher 1.

Jutes:—Albion ordy. 310, Anglo-India ordy. 326, Auckland ordy. 220-8, Bally ordy. 158, Barnagore 148, Champdany 105, Cheviot 244-8, Clive ordy. 30-5, Howrah ordy. 43-1, Hukumchand ordy. 24-9, ditto pref. 97-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 450, Kanknarrah 389, Lansdowne ordy. 137, National 24, Northbrook 54-12, Orient 225, Presidency 6-14, Reliance 61-4 ex div., Standard ordy. 325, Waverley 2-4.

Rubber:—Digwarrah 1-10.

Teas:—Bishnauth 19-4, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 20-4, Jutlibari 12-4, Moheema ordy. 10-12, Phas Kowa 6, Rajabarrie 3-12, Seajuli 22-8, Teloijan 10-3, Tengpani 13.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7, Patna Electric 13-4, U. P. Electric 101, Bengal Iron 3-4, Indian Iron and Steel 5-10, Associated Hotels of India pref. 61-3 ex div., Bararee Coke 10-12, B. I. Corporation ordy. 1, Madan Theatres 2-6 cum div., B. I. Corporation defd. 0-7-0, Bengal Paper ordy. 43, Titaghur Paper defd. 3-4, Bengal Timber Trading ordy. 116, New Savan Sugar 10-2.—A.P.

CITY NOTES

FORWARD SECURITIES BAN.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The management of the Stock Exchange Association wisely decided to maintain the prohibition against forward transactions in Government securities pending the conclusion of the Round Table discussions. The speculative element having become intrusive in the market, particulary after the fall of the pound, it was decided to close the market to forward business and restrict it to genuine cash transactions. Though the requisition for reconsideration of the decision was signed by over a hundred brokers, it is to be feared that the news from London would be pushing the market too far one way and another if the speculative transactions were again allowed. Some clarity in the political situation would arise only towards the end of the year and the New Year would probably be the best time for opening the market again to these transactions.

CROSS-RATE AND COTTON.

The cross-rate has been fairly steady for the last few days considering the fluctuations during the previous weeks. But the operator in Bombay and particularly the genuine trader in cotton has more than a passing interest in it. Whether he should buy now or later, sell at once or later, does not depend as in previous years on market conditions but very much on the London New York Exchange. The following are the forecasts given of the future trend of the rate:—"Long view inclined optimistic, short view inclined easier." "May weaken temporarily but improvement likely in the long run." "May remain around present levels for a while, will eventually decline further." These estimates are contradictory but agree somewhat closely about the immediate future.

WAR DEBTS TO AMERICA.

Mr. James T. Adams is a New York financier who can claim intimate knowledge of the present position of the War Debts as he co-operated whole-heartedly with Mr. Hoover on the question of the Moratorium. In his interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" he says that the incidence of the War Debts is not on England but on the other Allies and thus finally on Germany. Hence, any scheme of scaling these obligations or cancelling them must be accompanied by a corresponding concession in favour of Germany. He is of opinion that the British Exchequer is a gainer by dol. 7 1|2 millions per annum as a Debt-collector for the United States The extent of these obligations as on January 1931 are given below:—

England to America £880 millions.

France to England £770 millions.

Italy to England £260 millions.

Dominions to England £115 millions.

Mr. Adams holds, therefore, that there can be no truth in the statement that the trouble with England is the War Debt. He also points to France which is the second largest debtor with £770 millions against England's £880 millions and which is the most prosperous nation of the day and has huge sums to spend on armaments. Mr. Adams also holds that any remission of debt will be used merely to strengthen the hands of the capitalists but not to lighten the burden for the poor or to increase their purchasing power. But, whether Mr. Adams likes to do it or not, Germany's position will force her fictitious reparations creditors to give up most of their claims.

A FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Mistress: You will cut the lawn, weed the graved path, pot the roses, hoe the turnips, plant the lilac bushes, clean out the green house and.....

Gardener:—Excuse me, madam, but this sounds like the blooming Five Year Plan.

DAVAR BAR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I understand that the proprietors of the Davar Bar, at Charni Road has applied for permission to convert the present Bar, which is off and on into a Refreshment Room License. This Bar is quite in front of the Parsi Fire Temple, known as "Cama Baug". It is situated in the vicinity of buildings, whose tenants are respectable citizens. It is in close proximity to two hospitals, one the Congress Hospital and the other Harkisandas Hospital. This Bar has been in the past the scene of many an unsightly fight and as the result of one of such fights one of the most energetic secretaries has been wounded and he had to remain in the Congress Hospital for weeks and to bear great pain and worries for the serious injuries he had received. You can imagine what would be the face of the residents living in the vicinity of this Bar, if it is permitted to carry on its trade till 11 p.m. Those who are fond of drinks and require them after 9 p.m. there are ample facilities for them, because, within a small radius there are half a dozen Refreshment Rooms, that have been enjoying the privilege of keeping their Bars open till late in the night. There is, therefore, no justification for adding one more to such Bars, particularly in view of the fact that the very existence of it in the locality is calculated to outrage the religious sentiments of the Parsis and to wound the feelings of the authorities of the two Hospitals. The Congress Committee has already realised the dangerous situation of this Bar and, therefore, it is carrying on picketing day by day and all thanks are due to our brave sisters, who as Desh Sevikas are doing their duty to persuade the people to give up the dirty and ruinous habit of liquor drinking. When the very existence of the Bar is considered undesirable by the public and such a responsible body as the Congress, it is vexatious and most objectionable to the people if the Bar is kept open till 11 p.m4 I appeal to the authorities not to give the permission asked for. If it is given, I am afraid, they will be inviting more trouble, which is quite likely to end in disturbing the peace of the local area. I also appeal to the Trustees of the Cama Baugh to protest strongly against this Bar being changed into a Refreshment Room with permission to close at 11 p.m.—Yours, ec.,

A TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

CONFERENCE TO POPULARISE HINDI

To-day's Preliminary Meeting.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. K. M. Munshi and 19 others have issued an appeal saying:—

"It is proposed to hold a conference for popularising Hindi language in Bombay and other parts of India where Hindi is not a mother tongue. Hindi is the only language which is capable of being learnt in a short of time, and properly understood by all persons all over India. It is otherwise difficult for an Indian of one part to make himself understood in another part of the country. There are many different languages current in India, with many dialects.

Mahatmaji said at the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress that Hindi shall henceforth be the official language of the Congress and that three months are sufficient to learn it. Hindi is rich in literature, and is a living language capable of being adopted to all the needs of modern life and modern scientific research, and its vocabulary is elastic for coining technical words.

This is true only if a serious attempt is made to learn the language. For this purpose, propaganda for the spread of Hindi must be carried on, and more vigorously and incessantly. Citizens are therefore requested to make the conference a huge success by doing all they can to patronise it.

It is intended to convene a preliminary meeting in this connection at Marwari Chamber of Commerce at 6 P.M. to-day (Friday) when sympathisers are requested to attend.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

MANLY VIGOUR

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30 MINUTES

GERMAN physicians recently contributed to the Medical Science a wonderful set of preparations called

NERVINE PILLS

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SEXOLINE CREAM

which impart an Electric incentive to the Sexual System and give immediate success in all cases of impotency, loss of vigour and coldness. Nervine 30 minutes and Sexoline just one minute before ..... and enjoy your Sexual life thoroughly.

Price Rs. 4 for the set.

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PLANCHETT

Wonderful message recording instrument. It is a proved fact that it writes messages when questions are put according to rules. You receive the answers quite allright. Price Rs. 3-4 each Big size superior quality copper rated Rs. 5.

GHOST MIRROR BOX.

A wonderful box. See the appearances of your departed friends and relatives. Get your difficulties solved. Know your stolen objects. Get enlightened about your past, present and future. Develop clairvoyance and exalted vision. Price with direction Rs. 2-8 only. Superior quality Rs. 5 each with 4 dials in square box.

THE ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE,
(B. C.) Dacca (Bengal).

YOUR FORTUNE

Simply send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I shall send you by V.P. for Re. 1 only your one year's life reading complete with forecasts of every sort. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the Stars.

Note: A reward of Rs. 1,000 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Prof. G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

MAGIC RING

The wearer of this wonderful MAGIC RING can communicate with his deceased relatives and friends. And can ascertain the astrayed persons or things, winning number of lottery or Satta, hidden lore or a treasure, subject of sealed envelope, and the articles of a locked up box etc. It further brings any desired person under absolute control or subjection through whom any object may be fulfilled.

Price each ring Rs. 2.

NOTE:—A reward of Rs. 500 awarded if proved otherwise.

Manager, CHINA MAGICAL CO.,
Post Box No. 56, Lahore.

LOVE LORNS

Despaired from all sides should use our "Washikaran Talisman" for the last time to achieve their object, keep it with you and think of the beloved, who will at once become passionate and will try to be with you within the shortest possible time despite being cruel minded or staying at a far off place, and moreover, will never seek separation. Talisman contains in itself the special qualities such as to win the favour of officials or master and to gain victory on enemy. This is a sure and certain Talisman. Remuneration Re. 1 only.

Note:—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to anyone proving it inaccurate.

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By learning practically or by post from 10 years Factory Experts and graduates, all varieties of best and cheapest Toilet and Washing soaps by cold, boiling and double boiling process, so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates and Chairmans. Rs. 3, 4, 5, upto 12/- per maund or 82 pounds. Most of the soap teachers and Factory owners of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times money refunded if failure. Details free from our Gold Medalist B. Dutt B. A. B. L., Saidpur (Rangpur).

R. T. C.—A CLOSED CHAPTER?

(Continued from page 3).

will follow the line of Britain in most matters."

With regard to relations with the Princes, Mr. Iyengar expressed the opinion that the best method of dealing with them was for the Princes unreservedly to enter the Federation. Mr. Iyengar argued that the control of His Majesty's Government over India in Foreign Affairs should not be greater than that exercised over the Dominions.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTY.

Sir S. Hoare, intervening, said that the practical difficulty was that the question of Defence was bound to react in the transitional period with the control of Foreign Affairs. It seemed to him very difficult to have Foreign Affairs a responsible portfolio with Defence still a Reserved Subject. He suggested that powers reserved to Whitehall would gradually fall desuetude.

Mr. Iyengar agreed that Defence and Foreign Policy went together, but argued that since Defence would be under the control of the Legislature, Foreign Affairs should also be under the control of the Legislature.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said, in view of the chance of the fiscal policy in this country, it was desirable that commercial agreements of India should be made with the Indian Government; otherwise such commercial agreements would come under suspicion.

ENGLAND'S "BONA-FIDES."

Sir S. Hoare dissented from Mr. Benn's contention, and said that England had shown her "bona-fides" in the past by the way she had carried out her fiscal autonomy convention, and equally she would show her "bona-fides" towards India whatever might be her fiscal policy here.

The Chairman said, he hoped they would come to some conclusion upon the procedure when they met to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

"R. T. C. CAN'T BRING POLITICAL POWER."

Carry On Fight For Complete Independence.

A largely attended meeting was held on Tuesday on Chawpaty sands under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha on the Anniversary Day of late Lala Lajpatrai for popularising the Manifesto issued for the Conference.

Miss Manibehn Kara stressed on the immediate necessity of the youths coming to the front to carry on the relentless struggle of the masses for complete National Freedom.

The following resolution was proposed by Sardar Jamiat Singh:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay reiterates to-day on the Anniversary of the death of Lala Lajpatrai its goal of Complete Independence and transfer of Political power to the oppressed and exploited masses of this country and declares that Political Power cannot come to the masses as a result of the Round Table Conference. It cound only come as the result of a relentless struggle based on a Scientific Programme touching the economic interests of the larger masses.

Messrs. Puthli, Charles Mascarenhas, Abdul Majid and Naziduilla spoke on the Resolution.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Sir P. C. Mitter Suggests Appointment Of Commission

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the course of this morning's discussion of procedure, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter opined that differences between communities were so fundamental that prolongation of the Conference would not help a settlement. He suggested the appointment of a Commission consisting of three British Statesmen and one Muslim judge and one Hindu judge to adjudicate the minorities' problem on whose report the British Government should give decision.

Dr. Sapru maintained that the settlement of the communal problem was primarily for the Government, and strongly opposed judges being mixed up with political controversies.

The subject was not pursued.

LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Another subject was raised by Mr. Joshi who urged that the Federal Legislature should be empowered to deal with Labour questions and also questions arising from the ratification of International Labour Conventions.

Lord Sankey pointed out that the Federation depended upon consent, and the Federal Government and the Legislature could have only such powere as the Federating Units conceded. He suggested that Mr. Joshi should discuss the matter with the States representatives.

Sir A. Hydari, in a contribution which really wound up the debate on external relations, pointed out that the States stood by the sentence in the Premier's declaration that with regard to all matters not ceded by the States to the Federation their relations would be with the Crown acting through the Viceroy, and as regards Defence he said the Nawab of Bhopal's statement yesterday represented the unanimous opinion of the States. They desired to leave all questions such as whether there should be a Minister of Defence and whether he should be Indian or European for the decision by the Crown.

AN UNDERTAKING.

Sir A. Hydari invited particular attention to the paragraph in the Defence Committee's report in which an undertaking was mentioned that no committee should in any way abrogate treaty obligations with States. He added that as far as the Defence Minister being a member of the Cabinet was concerned he personally did not desire to introduce an extraneous element and thereby destroy the unity of the Cabinet by making him a member.

The educative liason of functions could be performed better by an advisory Council representing various interests.—Reuterr's R. T. C, Special

EXCEEDINGLY SMALL SUPPLY OF STAPLE COTTON.

Good Premium Expected.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:

"We have had a quiet week. The good trade and investment buying continues, but this has not been quite sufficient to meet the free movement of cotton into the market. This is always as its heaviest at this time of the year. In years of large supply it is not surprising that the lowest price level of the season usually occurs about the end of November or early in December.

Since we wrote last week fresh factors have appeared. Silver has had a heavy reaction largely due to profittaking. It would appear as if the long interest in this market had become unwieldy. As a result there has been less demand for cotton and cotton goods from China which country has been an active buyer for the last several weeks.

On Monday we heard by cable that the consumption in America during October was 462,000 bales as compared with 464,000 in September and 444,000 in October last year. Since the season commenced Mills in America have consumed 1,352,000 bales as compared with 1,102,000 last year, an increase of fully 13 per cent.

The American market should continue to receive much support from trade and investment buying. The quality this year is particularly good in grade, staple and style. The price is so low that either an advance or a large decrease in acreage is assured by next Spring.

In the Bombay market trading has been less active than recently and over the week our hedge contract prices are about unchanged to Rs. 3 lower. Owing to the relative dearness of Indian cotton, export demand has been very small. Stocks in Bombay are now about the low point for the season and as our new crop is late and as arrivals in the interior are still negligible there has been so far no selling pressure. Arrivals will soon be free and once cotton commences to accumulate Indian prices should move to a more attractive level for the exporter. These remarks apply only to these grades of our crop which are usually exported. Supplies of Indian staple varieties are exceedingly small and now having the protection of the import duty of half an anna per lb. such styles should continue to command a good premium over our exported varieties."

TEMPLE THROWN OPEN TO ADI-DRAVIDAS.

BANGALORE, Nov. 18.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Owing to the efforts the Bangalore Cantonement Congress Committee, the members of the Board of Management of Guruswami Mutt, agreed to throw open the Mutt to Adi Dravidas. On Sunday morning a large batch of Adi Dravidas entered the Mutt performing Bhajana.

Further Drawings

LONDON, November 13.

The following are further drawings in the Irish Sweep on the Manchester November Handicap:—

Six Wheeler drawn by ticket No. B.A.K. 55756 "Complimentary", Bahrain.

Le Monition drawn by B|A D 54661, Muthuria, care of Messrs. Drumam and Company, Neville House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Poor Lad drawn by B|N N 45941. Ercole Bartolo Sancarlo. 22. Sliema, Malta.

Sir Joshua drawn by B|C Q 11493, C.S.M. Judge, Second Worcesters, Malta.

Gallic drawn by B|A K 56013. Seven. Wimalagiri, Kirillapone Nugegoda. Coaster drawn by B.B-W 35583, Gibby, Goonambil, Wattegama, Ceylon. Isthmus drawn by B|C H 25376, "My Trio", Galleface Pharmacy, Colpetty. Colombo.—Reutr.

Gold And Silver.

NATURAL REACTION DUE.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Gold market is keeping firm owing to small arrivals from upcountry. To-day's opening Cross Rate was unchanged at 3-77 1/8.

Yesterday London and New York silver prices recorded a sharp decline. China Exchange opened at 1.9-1/8 and later on it was quoted 1.9-3/8. This shows that China exchange is steadier compared to London parity. Our market last night touched the low level of Rs. 54/10 and to-day opened steady at Rs. 55/6. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a small business.

After a drastic decline recorded during the past four days, the market looks like in a reactionary mood which may result in some improvement of prices.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	26	6	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	26	6	6
Mint Gold 2nd "	26	4	0
Silver Ready	59	14	0
Silver 1st Settlement	55	12	0
Silver 2nd "	60	2	0

LONDON GOLD.
London, November 18
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £5-3-9

LONDON SILVER.
London, November 18.
Silver—
Spot 18-1|16
Forward 17-15|16

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, November 18.
T.T. London on Berlin 15.87-1|2.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.40
T.T London on Brussels 27.15
T.T. London on Madrid 44.18
T.T. London on Milan 73.12
T.T. London on Berne 19.39
T.T. London on Paris 96.40
T.T. London on Prague 127.50
T.T. London on New York (Closing) 3.77-1|8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, November 18
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. and F. Calcutta, 8|7-1|2 paid.
Nov.|Dec. C. and F. Bombay, per cwt. 8|8 paid.
C. and F. Karachi Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 8|8 paid.

LINSEED.
London, November 18.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £11:10:0 Nov.|Dec. sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton £9:13:9 Nov. sellers.
Linseed, Bombay ton £12:0:0 Nov.|Dec. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, November 18
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 15|9 Dec. paid sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 16|10-1|2 Jan.|Apl. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, November 18.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 3.1|16.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, November 18.
Rozario Santa Fe, 27|6 Nov.|Dec sellers.
Barletta Russo, 27|3 Nov.|Dec value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 29|6 Nov.|Dec. sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels 33 Nov.|Dec, nominal.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES
London, November 18.
Chartered Bank of India and China £13-1|2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £17-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
National Bank of India £28
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £84-3|8
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £73-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £99-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £39-1|2
Indian Sotck 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £47
Indian Stock. 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £55
Indian Stock, 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £75-1|2
Consols, 2-1|2 per cent £53-3|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £97
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91-1|2

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 19.
Opening Quotations:—
November, Sellers 6/6.
Buyers 6/-.
Business done
December, Sellers 6/4-1/4.
Buyers 6/4
Business done.
January, Sellers 6/5
Buyers 6/4-3/4.
Business done 6/5.
February, Sellers 6/6-3/4.
Buyers 6/6.
Business done.
March, Sellers 6/7-1/4.
Buyers 6/7.
Business done 6/7-1/4.
Market:—Weak.

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E. N. MONIE, Manager.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/12
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 63
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92-2
4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 92/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91/12
5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/7
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 94/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/10
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101/2
6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 60
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 59
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74/10
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92
Tone of Market:—Steady.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th November, 1931:—

LIABILITIES.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3 36,00,000

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	36,20,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	17,14,92,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,95,94,000
	Rs. 21,65,06,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	3,55,73,000
Loans on Covernment and other authorised securities	2,45,91,000
Bills Discounted	51,89,000
Lands & Buildings	1,07,89,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,59,43,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	12,44,21,000
	Rs. 21,65,06,000

LONDON EXCHANGES (OPENING RATES).

	London, Nov. 19. Last closing	To-day's opening
T T London on New York	3.77-1/8	3.77-1/8
T T London on Berlin	15.87-1/2	15.875
T T London on Amsterdam	9.40	9.39
T T London on Madrid	44.18	44.18
T T London on Milan	73.12	73.03
T T London on Paris	96.40	96.31

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Insurance Company, Limited.
NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

Life Insurance is a permanent investment subject to none of the fluctuations of stocks or Bonds.

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SON'S EDUCATIONAL PROVISION AND FAMILY PROVISION.
At LOW RATES OF PREMIUM & LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
In The Strongest Company Managed By INDIANS ALONE.
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 1,72,00,000
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 66,00,000
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R. G. DAS & CO. Managers.

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V. PRAVA & CO., Girgaon,
for POONA: D. N. CHANDRA, Malcolm House, Camp, Poona I.

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New York Cotton.

LONG LIQUIDATION

New York, Nov 18.

The New York cotton futures market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted on long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall Street. The market opened at a rise of 3 points. This level was the highest for the day as there was heavy long liquidation in December option owing to fears of large tenders. Weakness of Wall Street discouraged buyers and prices declined 14 points from the opening level during the early part of the afternoon. Later on the market remained quiet but steady and closed at a net decline of 8 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 10 points with Spot cotton prices 11 points lower at 6.19c

The present weakness of cotton markets is mainly due to outside causes. The Wall Street markret is sagging and discourage buyers. Although the market shows some weakness, it is almost certain that the holders will not be anxious to part with their cotton at lower rates. Moreover present low prices are bound to tell on the cotton acreage for the next season. World's cotton crops are smaller and although the action of the market is not impressive, we see no reason for any run away market as nobody wants to sell short.

DEBENTURE PLAN BEFORE CONGRESS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co state:

Heavy liquidation of December New York has caused a setback. Discussion in the coming Congress Session of the "Debenture Plan" has also caused some reselling by recent buyers but well informed circles believe any such plan to subsidise exporters is unlikely to mature. Although the recent decline of about 50 points has temporarily checked trade enthusiasm farsighted consumers foresee that it will not pay American Farmers to grow another large crop next season with prices at about 5 cents in the interior. As pointed out before dry goods markets are unlikely to show any maretial revival in demand during the Winter months but the Spring demand is expected to show a big improvement in consequence of retailers poor stocks.

Sterling/Dollar cross rate dol. 3.77

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January highest 6.45 plus .03 (opening).

New York Lowest 6.31—11 (1-10 p.m.)

Messrs. E. J. Schwabacha Co, New York cable:

"Liquidation is on in December. Daily sales of hedges weighing the market down, which also being influenced by weakness of outside markets. We expect heavy market until fresh news appears to change the situation.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cables heavy December liquidation

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Class of buying is good. Bear operators selling. Think circulation of notices will cause some decline. Cannot expect an improvement until export demand increasing.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, November 18.

December	6.21—.93
January	6.32—.10
March	6.48—.12
May	6.67—.10
July	6.86—.10
Middling Spot	6.35—.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, November 18.

December	6.11—.11
January	6.30—.10
Middling Spot	6.19—.11

NEW YORK.
New York, November 18.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (Aknown in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	....6.37
March	....6.56
May	....6.73

New York: Noon Call.

January	....6.35
March	....6.52
May	....6.73

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Calcutta.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

HEDGE SELLING

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 points on scattered buying from Bombay market with no offerings. Short covering and transferring of near deliveries caused a few points appreciation which was wiped out during afternoon on hedge selling and disappointing New York advices. Sterling-Dollar cross rate is now fluctuating within a narrow limit and while the ultimate course is uncertain at present it has ceased to be market factor. Those who brought cotton under anticipation of a further decline in sterling are getting out and there is less buying. Manchester reports are quiet and it seems that there is no demand for cotton textile goods either from India or China. Prospects of high tariff walls are discouraging general business. The market closed easy at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 4.93d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 5 points. Sakel spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 7.50 Upper Egyptian futures were easy and closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Spot Uppers closed at a rise of 2 points to 5.79

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 15 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th instant (6-18 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market quieter tone continued good weather conditions in America helping same Prices may recede slightly but a purchase on all reactions."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables heavy December liquidation".

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-16 a.m.: Liverpool market advanced on easier Exchange and very limited offerings.

8-53 p.m: Liverpool: Market lacks off-take; increased hedge selling at the close

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, November 18.

	Opening	Closing
November 1931		4.58—.05
December 1931		4.55—.05
January 1932	4.64	4.54—.06
February 1932		4.55—.05
March 1932	4.67	4.57—.06
April 1932		4.60—.06
May 1932	4.72	4.63—.05
June 1932		4.65—.06
July 1932	4.77	4.63—.06
August 1932		4.70—.06
September 1932		4.73—.05
October 1932		4.76—.06
November 1932		4.78 plus .0

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 18.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.61
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.76
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.53
Oomra, Good	4.26
Oomra, Fully Good	4.36
Oomra, Fine	4.51
Bengal, Good	4.11
Bengal, Fully Good	4.21
Bengal, Fine	4.31
Scinde, Fully Good	4.21
Scinde, Fine	4.31
Scinde, Superfine	4.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 18.

Sakellaridis, November	7.04
January	7.11
March	7.31
May	7.46
July	7.61
October	7.59
November	7.60
F.G.F. Spot	7.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, November 18.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	49,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil bales
Day's exports to the Continent	25,000 bales

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, November 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 18-11-31	4515000	5515000
Receipts Yesterday 18-11-31	49000	40000
Exports to date 18-11-31	2346000	2912000
Stock at Ports 13-11-31	4600000	3942000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-11-31	2051000	1684000
Stock at Liverpool 13-11-31	670000	778000
Visible Supply 13-11-31	3594000	7616000
Quantity in Sight 13-11-31	7029900	7625900
Quantity out of Sight 13-11-31	3633000	3106000

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

In sympathy with easier advices from New York, our market opened at Rs. 183/8 for Broach A-M delivery and improved to Rs. 183/12 under scattered buying. At this level there was increased nervous long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 182-4. There was scattered short covering and some fresh buying which hardened prices to Rs. 183/4 but at the advance there was no buying and prices again ruled quiet at Rs. 182/12 with scattered business. The market opinion is divided and several operators are inclined to take bearish view of the situation. Much depends upon the action of American cotton markets and we think it risky to sell at present. Whatever may be the eventual course of prices, the market is well liquidated at present is not likely to register any important decline.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened at a decline of 3 points and at 10-10 a.m. was quoted 2 points below previous close.

Our market ruled rather steady but later on there was increased long liquidation and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 182.
Oomra D/J Rs. 161/12.
Oomra May Rs. 159/8.
Bengal D/J Rs. 143.
Bengal March Rs. 143.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

November	105.20	
February	106.80	—1.70
May	109.40	—1.50

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

36	Japan T & Co.	Akola	162
100	Volkart Bros.	Aivi	168½
91	Arjan Khimji	Gondal	145
32	Currimbhai	Chandur	162
25	P. Crystal & Co.	Nimbabera	134
69	Do.	Muttra	130
51	Do.	Bagalkot	202½
117	Japan T	Co. Buranpur	160
46	Do.	Dhulia	165

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	204	3,272
Central India	1,258	14,480
Barsi and Nagar	160	2,839
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	516
Berar	440	19,221
Central Provinces	415	7,493
Total Oomras	2,477	47,827
Dholera	542	12,289
N.-W. Provinces	367	4,828
Rajputana	96	3,706
Sind-Punjab	306	8,968
Broach	13	6,928
Coompta & Dharwar	449	5,792
Westerns-Northerns	195	4,711
Cocoanada	.....	3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	288
Persian	.....	425
American	12	13,541
Egyptian and African	628	19,745
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	55
Total	5,085	129,099

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 18.
1st Sept. to 12th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	.....	47,344
Japan & China	1,388	136,349
Coast Ports	.....	13,660
Up-country by Rail	.....	25,673
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	37,963
Total	1,388	261,009

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 492 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 33/1; highest Rs. 33/2; lowest Rs. 32/10; closing Rs. 32/12.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 32/7; highest Rs. 32/10; lowest Rs. 32/2; closing Rs. 32/3.

CAWNPORE MARKETS.

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 18.

Cawnpore markets were maintained steady though business was disturbed in the evening, due to deaths of Rai Bahadur Annand Swarup, Advocate, and Sjt. Badridas Rastagi. The quotations to-day were as under:—

Silver Bar Ready	55-8-0
Gold National Bank Bar	23-4-0
Gold Rawa Bar	23-7-0
Sovereign	16-4-0

BOMBAY PRODUCE

EASIER TENDENCY.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

All produce markets ruled easy with more sellers. Export business is practically at a standstill as our prices are shillings 12 to 15 per ton higher than those ruling in European markets.

Linseed May declined to Rs. 6-6-3 and wheat May delivery eased off to Rs. 4-6-3. Linseed Double options are quoted at Rs. 0-14-6 and wheat is quoted at Rs. 0-9-3.

Groundnuts ready Khandesh are quoted at Rs. 36 while Railway Receipt Delivery is quoted at Rs. 7-5-6 December R/R are quoted at Rs. 6-14-0.

Boria groundnuts ready R/R terms are offered at Rs. 7-3-0.

In Teelseed now there is no business owing to utter absence of foreign enquiry.

Cottonseeds are barely steady on local bazar buying, otherwise the sentiment is mixed. There is only scattered business.

Castorseed May delivery were done at Rs. 33/6 at the close and groundnuts delivery for February delivery were placed at Rs. 32/3.

Foreign markets particularly Chicago and Argentine market show reactionary tendency.

Wheat May	.....	4	6 3
Linseed May	.....	6	6 3
Castorseed	.....	6	14 6
Cottonseed	.....	2	12 0
Groundnuts	.....	7	2 0
Teelseed	.....	8	6 0
Mowrasced	.....	5	4 0
Mayrabollams	.....	21	0 0
Poppyseed	.....	11	6 0
Linseed Ready	.....	5	15 0
Linseed Small	.....	5	10 0
Rapeseed	.....	6	4 0
Mustard	.....	35	0 0
Wheat Khandwa		38/48	
Wheat Yellow	...	31	34
Wheat Saroati		28/33	
Wheat Katha		26/28	
Maize		26/25	
Bajari		22/32	
Jowar		19/20	
Gram		27/28	

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, November 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton No offers
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £12:15:0 Nov. Dec. sellers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

Khandesh	204 Bales
Central India	1,253 ,,
Barsi/Nugger	160 ,,
Berar	440 ,,
Central Provinces	415 ,,
Dhollera	542 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	367 ,,
Rajputana	96 ,,
Sind-Punjab	306 ,,
Broach	13 ,,
Compta/Dharwar	449 ,,
Westerns/Northerns	195 ,,
Americans	12 ,,
Egyptians	135 ,,
East Africans	493 ,,
Cotton	5,085 ,,
Wheat	279,28 Cwts.
Linseed	1,659 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	23 ,,
Gingellyseeds	386 ,,
Poppyseeds	189 ,,
Groundnuts	28,953 ,,
Castorseeds	3,449 ,,
Rice	5,304 ,,
Myrabollams	559 ,,
Cottonseeds	2,827 ,,
Mowrasseeds	77 ,,
Gram	2,661 ,,
Joowar	6,078 ,,
Maize	12 ,,
Barley	981 ,,
Bajree	307 ,,
Coal	2,710 Tons

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.
Week ending 14th Nov. 1931.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	768	7,029	7,625
Receipts at U.S. Ports	427	4,256	5,256
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA			
To Great Britain	40	280	468
To Continent	91	1,041	1,766
To Japan, Canada &c.	91	896	448
Total	222	2,217	2,682
World's Spinners Taking of American cotton	402	3,633	3,106
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS			
Great Britain (All kinds)	59	687	565
VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Stocks at American Ports		4,609	3,942
Stocks at American Interior Towns		2,051	1,684
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,934	1,990
Total		8,594	7,616
Last Week		8,239	7,317
Difference on week		+355	+299
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All Kinds)		670	778

WHEAT FUTURES—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Opening Quotations:—
December 5-. 5-3/4d. paid.
March 5s. 10-1/4d. paid.
May 6s. 0-1/2d. paid.
Market—Steady.

Share Market

NOTHING DOING

Bombay, Nov. 19.

It was a dull day on the Stock Exchange with practically little business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the general tendency was downward. Tata Power shares were in good demand which ruled firm otherwise most of the speculative countries closed unchanged to a small decline. There is less disposition to operate and Brokers are mostly marking time without any business.

It is very strange that most of the local markets show some activity, the share market is keeping absolutely dull. It is more or less like a deserted village and nobody cares to know even what happens on the Stock Exchange. This state of affairs is likely to draw the attention of the custodians of the Stock Exchange and find out what is wrong with it.

MILLS.
Bombay, No. 19.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	85-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	664-6
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	211-14
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	270-10
100 Coloba	73-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51-14
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	450
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	311-4
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	85
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	311-4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-10
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	111-14
250 Laxmi	720
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	360
500 Manockji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	296
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	128-12
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	97-8
250 Pearl	177-8
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
500 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	49-6
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	220
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	60--8
50-25 Central	13-14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	876-4
500-125 Imperial Cont.	216-4
100-50 India	76-8
5 Union	3-1
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	161-4
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	143-2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-3
100 Shahabad	167-8
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	612-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	63
50 Bombay Tram	101-14
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-10
100 Tata Hydro	109-11
1000 Tata Power P	1008-12
1000 Tata Power	422-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. (Pranlej	662-8
100 Amritsar Patti	88
100 Central Province	72-8
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	33
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	535
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel P.	49-8
30 Tata Steel D.	322-8
75 Tata Steel	28-6
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	39-6
250 Bom Steam P	187-8
250 Bom. Steam	166-4
50 Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	324-6
50 Bom. Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-12
15 Scindia	6-3
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	55-2
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-10

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.

B.C. RATES—
T T 1/6 1/16 a
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON BANKS—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Nov/Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Selling T.T. 1/6 3/32 Feb/March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32 Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2 Feb.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 355.
Banks Selling T T 353
Banks Buying T T 347

PARIS BANKS—
Banks Selling D D 72
Banks Buying D D 750

JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T.T. 174 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 163

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 117 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA BANKS—
Selling D.D. 70.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.77 18th inst.
Shangha./London 1/8 3/4 19th inst.
Japan/London 2/7 . 2 18th inst.
London/Paris 96.50 18th inst.
London/Belgium. 27.00 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.[illegible] 18th inst.
London Italy 73.00 18th inst.
Tone of St[illegible] Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £5-8-[illegible] 17th inst.; £5-8-9 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 15-7/8 17th inst.; 18 1/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 18-3/4 17th inst. 17 15/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 31 3/8 17th inst.; 30 18[illegible] inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 per cent 17th inst.; 5 13/16 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 per cent 17th inst.; 6 1/8 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent
MONEY—
Call 3½ per cent.
3 Mos. 6 per cent.
6 Mos. 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. Continent sold. Absence of support. China a small buyer at the decline. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, November 18

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-1/4 per cent
Interest Days' Market Loans 5 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 5-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS.
London, November 6.

Copper, Braziers £47 nominal.
Yellow metal £39-3/4 F.O.B. nominal.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £12-3/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £9-5/16
Tin, English Ingots £134-1/4

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Consult the "TRACK-KING" who gave to all his clients Seven and Eight Winners per meeting during last Poona Racing Season. It was a glorious and a very Profitable Season who followed The "TRACK-KING".

The "TRACK-KING" who is worm of the "Race Course" Guarantees for a Profitable Opening. The "Track-King's" Two Horse Special Double is a speciality. The "Track-King" assures his clients that, this "Two Horse Special Double Card" includes the Horses who have given the Best Gallops and assures both the Horses Will Win in a common canter to prove its Profession. No Bluffs; No Guess Work, but real information. Consult immediately at the Following Address:—

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"Two Horse Special Double" (Sure Profitable Card) Rs. 20/-.

One Horse Special Rs. 50/- in nowhere.

Rs. 50/- + Rs. 10/- Penalty Refunded.

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	per doz.
Two anna Cards	at Re. 1-2-0
Four " "	at Rs. 2-4-0
Six " "	at Rs. 4-0-0
Eight " "	at Rs. 5-0-0

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(2) Bombay Central to Delhi via Ruilam and return via Ahmedabad.
visiting places mentioned above.

Charges inclusive of Railway fare and Indian Catering on train, but exclusive of Conveyance charges at sight-seeing places:—

2nd class Rs. 100; 3rd class Rs. 60 payable in advance. Booking will close on 16th December 1931.

Apply to the Season Ticket office, B.B. & C.I. Railway General Office, Churchgate, Bombay.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th November 1931.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1931.

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Japan Agreeable To A Neutral Commission.

BUT INSISTS ON FIVE-FUNDAMENTAL — POINTS.

Report Of Fall Of Tsitsihar Unfounded.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS EX-EMPEROR

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Paris.—Mr. Yoshizawa has indicated that Japan will agree to the despatch of a neutral Commission to Manchuria to investigate the complaints if Japan's five fundamental points are conceded. He has suggested that some such eminent person as Mr. Petain or Mr. Weygand shou'd preside

The Chinese have circulated a communication through the League of Nations stating that if the ex-Emperor of China, Puyi, is established at the head of the "bogus" Government it would be regarded as a seditious institution.—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGE CONTRADICTED.

Tsitsihar And Anganchi Still Held By Chinese.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The vicissitudes of the battle have rendered the situation at Tsitsihar (which was earlier reported as having been captured by the Japanese) unclear A message from Reuter's Peking correspondent now states that the city is still in the hands of the Chinese, and hard fighting is continuing. Simultaneously a radio message from Tsitsihar states that both Tsitsihar and Anganchi are still held by the Chinese, who are fighting fiercely.

JAPANESE CROSS S. E. RAILWAY

Meanwhile it is reported from Harbin that the Japanese have crossed the Sino-Eastern Railway and that General Ma's forces are fighting, rearguard action taking place ten miles north of the line.

"FALL OF TSITSIHAR".

An earlier message received from Mukden stated:—

"The Japanese vanguard entered the city of Tsitsihar at eight in the evening, disarmed the Chinese Police and issued a proclamation promising full protection to the lives and property of law-abiding citizens."—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT STILL FAR OFF

League Seeking Information

(Special Cable.)

LONDON Nov. 18

Paris.—The Sino-Japanese settlement is still very far away is the impression after to-day's meeting of the Council of the League which ended at 8 p.m. The meeting will be resumed at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

The Council to-day catechised Mr. Yoshizawa for an hour and fortyfive minutes regarding the the treaties were in mind of Japan when they asked the Chinese to acknowledge there validity. The proceedings were very slow because Mr. Yoshisiwa spoke in Japanese, which had to be translated into English and French, and at the end of a long ordeal the Council was apparently not much wiser, but clearly Japan wants China to recognise the validity of the treaties and to undertake to observer them loyally.

Dr. Sze, the Chinese delegate, also spent an hour with the Council which appears to be seeking information regading the attitude of both the sides before endeavouring to build up a concrete plan.

Advocates To Test Validity of Chief Judge's New Notices...

STAMPING VAKLATNAMAS

An urgent meeting of the members of the Bombay Advocates' Association was held on 13th instant in the Pleaders' Room of the Small Causes Court to consider the New Notices issued by the Chief Judge about stamping Vakalatnamas and decrees. Mr. K. K. Suntoke was in the Chair and there was a largre attendance of members.

CAN'T SUSPEND OPERATION.

At the outset the Honorary Secretary explained the new Notifications and stated that they came as a bombshell on the Council, which immediately called an urgent meeting and the same evening waited in a deputation on the Chief Judge to point out to him the inconvenience of the new procedure and to request him to suspend the notification for some time. The Chief Judge informed the deputation that he would see that as little inconvenience as possible was caused about old warrants, decrees and that he could not suspend the operation of the notification.

TEST CASE.

It was proposed by Mr. Dadyburjor that a test case should be filed to contest the validity of these orders and the matter shou'd be taken to the High Court. Mr. Samson seconded the proposition. Mr. Chiniwalla, suggested that over and above the test case a deputation should wait on the Chief Justice of the High Court to explain to him the hardship to the parties. Mr. B. D. Mehta, suggested that it was no use going in deputation to the Chief Judge as the matter was to be judicially argues and decided by the High Court. After some discussion, the original proposition was carried and Sub-Committee of Messrs. Suntoke, Davar, Mone, Kania, Samson, Dholakia, Wardha, Laud, Deodhar and Dadyburjor (Honorary Secretary) was appointed to consider and take steps to file a test case to contest the legality of the orders.

ASSOCIATION NOT CONSULTED

Mr. Gustad A. Tarapore moved: "That this Association regrets the attitude of the Chief Judge in not consulting the Association or inviting its opinion before publishing the notifications regarding the amendments in our long established practice and is further of opinion that in future it is advisable that this Association be consulted on all such matters, and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Chief Judge."

Mr. J. S. Chiniwalla supported Mr. Taraporewalla's proposition.

Mr. Dholakia Advocate further supported Mr. Taraporewala's resolution.

On being put to vote the proposition was carried by a large majority.

The proceeding terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

"WITHHOLD PAYMENT"

Congress Advice To Allahabad Agriculturists

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The Allahabad District Congress Committee met to-day with Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon in the chair.

The meeting was held in 'camera' but it is understood that the Committee will advise agriculturists to withhold payments during pendency of negotiations with Government which are still going on. A letter to the Chief Secretary is being sent.

The Peasants' Conference is being arranged for the 25th.—A. P.

TRI-COLOURED NATIONAL FLAG AS SOUVENIR

Dr. Magnus Herschfeld Impressions Of India.

GROWING INTEREST IN BIRTH CONTROL.

Dr. Magnus Herschfeld, the eminent German Sexologist who was touring this country for sometime left Bombay on Tuesday last by the s.s. "Pilsna". On the eve of his departure he gave the following interview:—

"My impressions of India are very deep. I have expected much because I am an old friend of India and Indian culture but since my visit I have both heard of and seen the realities which have far exceeded my imagination. I came out first from Ceylon to Madras on my lecture tour around the world and then tayed in Calcutta for three weeks and gave several lectures at the University. Afterwards I had invitations to lceture at Patna, Benares, Delhi and Bombay and at all these places I was immensely pleased with the reception I have received and the one impression I have received during the tour is that the keeness evinced everywhere on the important science of sexology is extraordinary and the success I have found at all these places has satisfied and delighted me very much. In several places, for instance in Patna, the audiences were so packed that I had to repeat the lectures in several occasions. A very good impression, I had also of the Hindu University, in Benares which I think is an excellent centre for reviving all the old Indian culture.

INDIA BACKWARD IN SEXUAL REFORM.

"I am sorry to confess that the movement for sexual reform on a scientific basis is still not very well-known and encouraged in India but I hope my stay here will improve the state of affairs. The interest in birth-control is greater than it seems to be. I had many questions about the best methods of birth-control. I believe that in a short time the birth-control question will receive as much interest here as it is receiving in Europe and America. The Anti-venereal campaign is also in its infancy but I believe that the abolition of the brothels alone cannot help to solve the sexual problem in India unless the whole question of sexual reform is tackled from its very roots. But I hope that the science of sexology in general will receive more and more attention from all circles. India, especially from the Medical circles. I have found scientists in several places especially in Calcutta, Patna, Delhi and Bombay who have the best abilities and knowledge to bring to the fore this science more and more. In cases of sex perversions and pathology, I see already the beginning of a better understanding. The impression I had generally from contact with scientists and sexologists in India give me the conviction that the problems here are the best for the development of sexual reform.

BEST WISHES TO INDIA AND BOMBAY.

"My best wishes to India and to Bombay", said the doctor.

And finally, the Doctor drew out of his bag a tri-coloured flag and displayed it saying: "See, I am taking your flag as a souvenir."

FREAK OF NATURE.

Buffalo Gives Birth To Calf With Two Heads.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Nov. 18.

A buffalo gave birth to a calf with two heads this morning. The calf was alive for about three and a-half hours and then died.

One is able to see two heads, two mouths, four eyes and two ears.

The buffalo which has given birth to this calf is well.

PATHOLOGY PROFESSORSHIP

Bombay Medicos' Protest Against Terms

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay Medical Union the following resolutions were passed:

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union trongly disapproves of the terms and conditions advertised, inviting applications for the Post of a Professor of Pathology at the Grant Medical College.

The Committee is of opinion that the Professorship in Pathology should be a full time post as in Anatomy and Physiology.

The Committee begs to point out that in contributing jointly Rs. 5 lakhs for the Pathology Institute, Sir Dorab Tata and Government had the idea of research uppermost in their mind. This will never be fulfilled if the incumbent is given a meagre salary and permitted private practice as a compensation.

The Committee therefore urges upon the Surgeon General to reconsider the question and offer an adequate salary ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500, according to the merits, qualifications, and experience of the incumbent in the subject. It further urges the selection of the best man only without any other consideration.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union considrs it derogatory for any self-respecting man of merit to apply for the post of Professor of Pathology at the Grant Medical College on the terms and conditions offered.

PROPOSED TERMINAL TAX CONDEMNED

Khar Tenants' Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Khar Tenants' Association was held on Sunday, last at Tara Nivas, Khar with Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, in the chair.

The President in his introductory speech dealt at length on the necessity and utility of such institutions and the various problems to be tackled in the interests of the tenants.

After the annual Report was read and passed, Mr. Bachubhai, moved a resolution calling upon the landlords to reduce the rent by 10 per cent. in the cases of those buildings the rents of which had already been reduced at the instance of the Association and 20 percent in the cases of those buildings the rents of which had not been reduced in the past, on the ground of the present economic depression, high railway Fares and the impending imposition of the Terminal Tax.

The Resolution was unanimously passed.

Another Resolution was moved protesting against the contemplated Terminal Tax upon the residents of the Suburbs and several speakers spoke against the move of the Bombay Municipality. The other two resolutions requested the authorities concerned to reduce the water and electric charges putting them in the same level as of Bandra and Bombay City respectively.

After the election of the Office bearers and the Managing Committee for the ensuing year the meeting dispersed.

GYMKHANA FOR VILE PARLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILEPARLE, Nov. 17.

The local sporting enthusiasts were keenly feeling the want of a gymkhana or a sporting club. Sjt. Gunavanthrai Desai, the President of the Local Municipality and his friends are busy collecting funds and subscription to start the Vile Parle Gymkhana. A Badminton Court has already been started in the compound of Sjt. Rabilal Nanavati.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.—The President of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union, writes from Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road.

"Mr. R. M. Jambhekar, Hon. General Secretary of this Union has been removed from the post of Hon. General Secretary by the Managing Committee meeting of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union held in its office on 6th November 1931."

WILL VICEROY CERTIFY CUT OF 3½ CRORES ?

Mr. L. Navalrai's Amendment Lost

APPEAL OF GOVT. WHIPS TO STRAGGLERS TELLS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

It is not yet known whether the Executive Council of the Viceroy which met yesterday and also this evening has prevailed upon Lord Willingdon to certify Rs. 3½ crores which has been rut out from the Finance Bill. The Viceroy is leaving to-morrow by air for the first time on a visit to Lucknow and will return on Friday morning. Meanwhile Lady Willingdon, who also experimenting in long distance aerial journeys, left this morning to Calcutta and news has been received that she arrived there this afternoon after a flight of about nine hours within which were included breakfast at Cawnpore and lunch at Gaya.

Government's intention for restoring Rs. 3½ crores may perhaps be known on Friday. To-morrow the Assembly will witness the last stage of second reading of the Finance Bill. To-day Government had succession of victories and official whips had comparatively easy time.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's amendment against the surcharge on income-tax and super tax during the current year was defeated by a majority of four votes.

Mr. Brooke Elliot spoke well and seriously against the surcharge but when the voting time came he suffered from cold feet and took himself to the smoking room instead of going to the lobbies. Two other European members, however, had the courage of their own conviction, namely, Messrs. Tait and Mr. Ramsay Scott and they recorded it not by speeches as Mr. Brooke Elliott but by vote on the popular side.

Sir Abdur Rahim made one of his most powerful speeches against the surcharge but his appeal directed both to the nominated non-officials and to representatives of agricultural interests did not succeed against the more powerful appeal of Government whips to stragglers.

Mr. Yamin Khan and his United India Party were not well served to-day by their colleagues of the elected non-official benches. Mr. Yamin Khan and his followers voted on the popular side during the session only in respect of the postal rates and the lowering of the income-tax level.

Lastly the House took up for consideration Clause nine of the Bill which imposes a surcharge on the incometax and supertax during the next financial year. The most effective speech on this came from Mr. Gunjal, a Mahratta who poured out his heart in Hindustani and addressed Sir George Schuster as "Bhai" and asked him whether he wanted the people of India should live on air and water alone.

The House by a thunderous applause approved both the text and tenor of his most telling remarks delivered in homely style. His speech also attracted the ear of the galleries and of all liveried "Chaprassis" in the Chamber.

"JAWAHIR DAY."

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE Nov. 17.

Last night there was a very interesting programme, arranged by Smt. Navajben Havewalla and Sjt. Gajanan Joshi. This function was designed to celebrate the anniversary of the "Jawahir Day" when Smt. Nawajbai Havewalla and her co-workers including Syt. Joshi were arrested and jailed. The programme included music and garbas and refreshments.

R. T. C.—A Closed Chapter?

DR. SAPRU'S PLEA FOR CLEARING UP GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

FACE FACTS, & WATCH FOR PREMIER'S STATEMENT, COUNSELS HOARE.

LONDON, November 17.

During the morning's discussion in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee on procedure, Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the course of protest that insufficient time had been given for discussion of safeguards which constituted the central problem, affirmed that Labour delegation would never consent to any constitutional settlement which did not fully safeguard the rights of Mussalmans and other Minorities. Reminding that the Conference was designed to secure the greatest measure of agreement between Indians, Mr. Benn declared that it was not sufficient for Government to say that difficulties were insuperable. They must wrestle with the problem until they found a way.

MERE SPEECHES.

Mr. Lees-Smith said that it appeared to him now that they had reached the heart of their subject. The method hitherto adopted of discussions and then report was being abandoned, and it seemed that speeches alone would suffice. Mr. Lees-Smith expressed the opinion that Lord Sankey's statement showed that Government were not responsible, but responsibility lay on those delegates who said that they had boats to catch and who were therefore unable to stay a few more days in order that they might really achieve the purpose of the Conference. He felt that such delegates would be missing an opportunity which was not likely to recur in our lifetime.

Sir T. B. Sapru declared that if there was an impression that Indian delegates were anxious to bring the Conference to an abrupt end because they desired to return to India, it was wrong. He entirely supported Mr. Lees-Smith.

Mr. Benn declared that it would be a disaster if proceedings of the Conference ended merely in speeches. Indian delegates were not prepared to take responsibility for breaking up the Conference. They wanted conclusions to be reached by negotiation.

MALAVIYAJI'S ASSURANCE.

Pt. Malaviya said that desire to return was due, not to lack of appreciation of the importance of the work, but more to the dissatisfaction at the manner in which matters had been progressing. He said that Indian delegates were willing to sit every day and stay as long as necessary if they felt sure that work would be done as other part of work had been done. They were unable to contemplate with equanimity returning and telling Indian people that method of argument and reason had been defeated not by any fault of theirs but by unwillingness in any quarters to discuss the question fully and reach conclusions.

HOARE DEFENDS GOVT.

Sir Samuel Hoare declared that nothing was further from truth than charge that Government wished to break any pledge or end the period of consultation with representative Indian opinion. They intended to maintain consultation with them at every effective stage in progress of constructing an All-India constitution and the fact that present particular chapter must at some time be brought to an end did not affect in the least the general attitude of Government in carrying out their intention of maintaining the closest possible lesson with Indian opinion.

Urging that facts should be faced Sir S. Hoare said that the problem had been found to be even more complicated than we thought last year. He cited as instance the position of States in the Federation and said that "we had reached a point where we were unable to go materially further until further consultations were held on India."

"FACE FACTS."

Sir S. Hoare mentioned also the failure to reach communal agreement and said that consequently in discussing central responsibility they would be faced with almost issurmountable obstacle in every detail.

Sir S. Hoare suggested that they had better face facts and realise that in the circumstances it would really be better to bring the chapter to an end and await the Premier's statements regarding the machinery to be brought into being for keeping the closest possible touch with representative Indian opinion.

R. T. C. CLOSED CHAPTER?

Dr. Sapru then asked what was at the back of the Government's mind when he spoke of carrying on the work in India in consultation with Indians. He said that he would not object, if it meant that after such conclusions as might be reached by negotiation, the rest of the work which required examination of details might be taken up in India, but if it implied that so far as the Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee were concerned, it was a closed chapter and there would be no report, he strongly protested.

GOVERNMENT NOT INTERFERING.

Lord Reading said that he never understood Sir Samuel Hoare to suggest that Government were imposing a course which Conference did not desire or with regard to which it was not being consulted. It remained for the Conference to decide which of the three alternatives it would accept.

The Chairman agreed with this and also that there was not the faintest desire on the part of the Government to interfere with the procedure hitherto followed or cut the Conference short.

Dr. Sapru remarked: "We accept that it clears up the position "Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Discussion In Federal Committee

LONDON, November 17.

The discussion of External Affairs was opened in the Federal Structure Committee by Dr. Sapru, who said that he adhered to the position he had taken up last year. He strongly supported reference in the Government of India's dispatch to "the increasing recognition of individuality of India in the large range of external relations," suggesting that a good deal of work of the Foreign Department, such as commercial treaties, could be transferred to popular control. He insisted that protection of Indians overseas should be the responsibility of the Government of India. He, therefore, suggested that, as far as the Foreign Department of the Government of India was concerned, matters within its charge should be carefully examined and classified; and while matter relating to peace, war and treaties of political character should appertain exclusively to the Governor-General, during Transition, other matters which really affected the national and commercial life, should be within the scope of the Legislature.

CONGRESS POSITION.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, explaining the Congress position, declared that the envisaged India having the same powers and status and the same responsibilities in respect of External Affairs as Dominions. He said whatever difficulty there might be with regard to the control of the Army, the question of External Affairs was much simpler, contending that no limitations should be introduced in the Constitution. He said that India, like Dominion, would be obliged to consider the interests of the Empire as a whole and of other Dominions. He added: "There are, of course, many questions of diplomatic foreign relations connected with what I may call the high imperial policy or the larger foreign policy of the Empire, in which India, I am sure,

Continued on page 6.)

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